

Maclean's

Canada's

Weekly Newsmagazine

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POLITICS

The Troubled Tories

TELEVISION

Surviving Survivor

OLYMPICS

The Forgotten Hero

CANADIANS WHO INSPIRED THE WORLD

How 25
visionaries
changed the way we live,
play, work or think

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Why we need the lessons of the past

Robert Lewis



Hillier; Gramscian (left) with MacLean: early meeting

to join a forum with
Grawert and Milner



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12
1b5

Tech utopia?

Your cover story dove into an extreme level of optimism ("The future, will it work?" Aug. 21). These advances could bring us to a more Star Trek-like utopia sooner than in contrast, Gene Roddenberry, hoped, with nemeses chasing food, clothes, anything we need from waste, and beams of optimistic utopia for quick and easy medical fixes, and maybe even robots doing work for us. This could level the playing field between the rich and the poor. The idea of work for money and money for goods could be done away with. The poor could no longer be poor, basic necessities would be more plentiful and



coster to scorn. The rich could no longer be rich—what are you going to sell to people who can make almost anything? Although opposite to postmodern, deism-and-gnomes theories, this could be plausible if these in control can go over the idea that money is power.

David MacLure, Waterloo Ont.

Although opposite to postmodern, deism-and-gnomes theories, this could be plausible if these in control can go over the idea that money is power.

Much of knowledge and product development, especially that which improves our health and well-being, is available. However, would someone

please explain to me why so little of our interest and resources seem to be focused on protecting what remains of our fragile planet? I doubt that in the future many of us would happily sit in a room marvelling over the power of a virtual reality that allows us to almost experience the wonders

of a world that no longer exists. Let's solve our real problems first, then we can build and play with our toys.

Peter McKay, London, Ont.

If this is where humanity is headed, what is the point? While most people see the future as an incredibly wonderful place, overflowing with technology that can cure cancer and AIDS, reduce pollution and make our lives better and easier, what is predicted is an incredibly frightening. If we keep going in this direction, soon the only reason for our existence will be to ensure our machine counterparts keep running smoothly.

Kevin Tye, Delta, B.C.

The plot of industry and media hype surrounding the flood that was the Y2K crisis should have spared us for at least a little while longer from stories dedicated to the future as it relates only to what is basically high-tech consumerism. Enough already. As for the "knows" versus the "know-when" Billions of bytes of useless, reprinted third information, grocery shopping online and file-naked celebrity Web sites? Get a life—not a computer.

Lorena V. Kelly, Guelph, Ont.

"True beauty"

The codes of beauty ("Body envy," Special Report, Aug. 14) have nothing to do with actual attraction (repeated studies have shown that media images don't reflect the desires of average people), they prescribe and enforce patterns of behaviour. If you're constantly dieting and working out, you're not organizing a union. You're not trying to save the rainforest. You're not demanding equality. You're just what they want a good, quiet little consumer. Imagine a world where the billions of dollars we waste on the beauty industry every year were put into feeding the hungry, helping the sick or protecting the environment. True beauty belongs to each of us. We were born with it. It doesn't need to be bought.

Angie Morgan, Ottawa

developed his three "Laws of Robotics" to prevent this from happening.

1. A robot may not injure a human being, or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
2. A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings, except where such orders would conflict with the first law.
3. A robot must protect its own existence, as long as such protection does not conflict with the first or second laws.

Perhaps the robot builders will build these laws into their robots to prevent us.

Carl Ross, Thunder Bay, Ont.

Toronto's garbage

The great majority of people who live directly south of the Kewland Lake area watershed are against the Adams Mine being used as a dump site for Toronto's trash ("Garbage north," Canada, Aug. 21). We have protested, sent faxes, issued thousands of letters to councilors in Toronto, yet we are, for the most part, ignored. Furthermore, the environmental assessment of this project was limited in scope. The issue of groundwater contamination was not fully addressed. It focused on whether the proposed hydraulic pumps would work. These pumps will have to work for 125 years after the closing of the

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dump. Continued investment will be obligatory for the next 1,000 years. We have some of the purest and absolute freshwater in the world and they want to take a chance on contaminating it? Are they crazy? Will the greed for money ever end?

Liam Males, Coquit, Ont.

The decision to dump garbage in the Adams Mine not only affects Kildand Lake, but all of northeastern Ontario. When our area is called the "garbage dump of Ontario," how many tourists will want to visit? Most of the towns exist because of mining. Now that mining is gone, tourism is one of the biggest economic assets. We do not want contaminated water, but it is inevitable when millions of tons of garbage are placed in a fractured mine pit. Toronto has the technology to recycle/dispose of its own garbage, and at a cheaper price. It will be a disaster up here. Please help us to stop it now before it is too late.

Andy Jordison, New Liskeard, Ont.

Free education

Ireland's growth has been indeed phenomenal ("The Celtic tiger," *Business*, Aug. 21). You assumed that this growth has been brought about by decreased taxes. This has been a factor, but equally and perhaps even more important it is because of a well-educated workforce resulting from three decades of free education.

Frank Pells, Port Limestone, Ala.

Medical discipline

Thank you for your article on Dr. Frank Adams ("Serious side-effects," *Health*, Aug. 21), who is facing disciplinary action by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for endangering patients "with high doses of painkillers and allowing some to inject drugs themselves" for chronic pain. The past few years have seen outrageous indiscretions on the part of the college discipline committee in its failure to

recognize advancements in medicine and for punishing practitioners who have done no harm to patients, and have helped many. The committee has been fit to ignore defence expert witnesses, and to purposefully misrep in own testimony, witness affidavits and biased viewpoint, with total disregard for the law and due process. In addition, the accused never had full disclosure as to who were his accusers—a basic right enshrined in the charter of rights. The totally disturbing in your article, in Adams' case, is the statement by Dr. Ellen Thompson (a member of the CPSO governing council), that she works in the same way as the accused, and that "it looks like influential members of the college want to stop him." One wonders whom she means? Surely the discipline committee and the CPSO are not involved in dirty politics? As a physician, I expect fair and careful consideration in any disciplinary hearing involving any physician. The discipline process is clearly flawed, perhaps because those who are influential have too much power. In conduct it is disgraceful and dishonourable and, in my opinion, needs a rigorous overhaul from an independent body.

Dr. Edward Layton, Kingston, Ont.

Physicians who prefer to suffer more have cruel hearts indeed. We wouldn't dream of allowing our pets to suffer in agony. I've been in constant pain since breaking my back two years ago. Finding a physician—in my case, Dr. Ellen Thompson—who had the knowledge and skill to offer me pain relief means I can live a productive life again. I use a combination of medications, including opioids, along with various fitness, pacing and relaxation techniques every single day. I am not a drug addict. My disability is significant, but I spend very little time in bed. Chronic pain patients should not have to waste precious money begging physicians for help. How much better for everyone for physicians to work together and search for solutions that suit each patient.

Barbie Housley, Montreal, Ont.

Maclean's

Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine

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IT WAS A MAN'S WORLD UNTIL SHE CAME ALONG.



ELIZABETH I

Sept. 4 - 7

9PM ET/PT

Sending March, September 4th, a five-part biography of England's most powerful queen. In the face of treason, misadventure, and the unyielding Spanish Armada, she created a new Golden Age and made England the world's first superpower.

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Anne Heche rolls
out that hazy *daze*
of end of summer



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➤ **Survivor:** It's finally over. Somewhere on a remote island, North American newspaper columnists and talk-show hosts are now gathered, trying to find something new to focus on.

♦ **The Montreal Expo:** Don't renew the lease on land site that was their *Field of Dreams* for a new stadium. If you don't build it, they won't come.

♦ **Ralph Klein and Brian Tobin:** Did Alberta permit suggest summer is freedom? Did Newfoundland permit set him straight? Can you tell it's been a slow summer for now?

Over the past year, cheerleaders have been all the rage. Not last week's release of *Bring It On*. Or, a movie devoted to competitive cheering, is likely the culmination of Hollywood's obsession with pompage, innuendoes and jocklike licks: their songs end, and they're on to the movie or sidelines, a little how they've been portrayed.

American Beauty: A high-school cheerleader is the ultimate middle-aged male fantasy.

TV show *Popular*: Perky blond birchy cheerleaders are the ultimate envy of all other high-school cliques.

In 1900, 11-year-old August Perkins in Haverly, Neb., went away for a summer holiday. By 1927, Edwin Perkins had perfected his recipe and began selling the colourful soft drink now known as Kool-Aid. A dry packaged product, Kool-Aid first appeared commercially in 1927 under the name Kool-Ade. In 1933, Perkins, then 64, sold his company to General Foods Co., which merged with Kraft in 1989. Some folks shun a North American summer classic.

* The number of packages sold in a year, last end to end, would stretch around the equator twice.

- The idea of a face on the pitcher came to advertising art director Marvin Potts

But I'm a Cheerleader: At a reform school for teen homosexuals, young lesbians are forced to partake in cheerleading, the ultimate symbol of femininity.

The Replacement: An independent, tough-as-nails NFL cheerleader is the ultimate first-string girlfriend.

Bring It On: Two fiercely competitive squads prove that cheerleaders are the ultimate athletes.

Shanda Derrick

when he saw his young son, raveling
on a frosty windowpane.

- Kool-Aid wasn't distributed in Canada until 1954; it has been available in Latin America since its inception.

- There are 20 kinds of Kool-Aid crystals available; top sellers are tropical punch, lemonade, cherry, grape and orange.

- More than 64 liters of Kool-Aid are consumed each second in America

- **Kool-Aid Man**, created in 1947, appears in hundreds of ads for beverages sold on TV.

- Other than quenching them, hoses used for Kool-Aid include hair dye, paint, clothing dye, dishwasher cleaner, olive oil and nail polish.

Liam O'Grady



Bring It On over the flowers of the summer.



Drive a Prius and nature will find a way to thank you.

Deutscher **Verlag** Wissenschaft und Kultur

[illegible]

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^a *in situ* hybridization of *Chlamydia*. ^b *in situ* hybridization with *Chlamydia* probes.

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...of ... , they didn't seem to ... me
... appearance related side effects, I didn't recognize myself
... something on the ... told me to fight
... and something on the outside returned..."

"mommy's back!"

To help the over 60,000 Canadian women who are annually diagnosed with cancer, there is **Look Good Feel Better**. This free national program is sponsored by the member companies of the Canadian Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association (CCTFA), and is designed to help these women learn special cosmetic techniques and hair alternatives to manage the appearance-related side effects of their treatment.



**Look Good
Feel Better**
Sponsored by
Canadian
Cosmetic
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Fragrance
Association

Overture

Have fun, go for a run—at 94

Jan Eisebhardt pushes Canadians on a trail towards good health

Long before American fitness guru like Richard Simmons or Susan Powter, Canada had its own health enthusiast. In the 1920s, Jan Eisebhardt moved from Denmark to Vancouver and was struck by the differences between the two places. "As a playground supervisor in Vancouver, I was given charge of areas in the centre part of the city," says Eisebhardt, now 94. "I saw tremendous poverty and ill-health among young children and I couldn't understand how that could happen. It changed my life."

Eisebhardt convinced exercise key to improving the lives of children, and felt Canada needed to be brought up to speed. From 1932 to 1957, he held various government positions including sports director and director for Indian Sports and Games for the province. During the Second World War, he de-

veloped a Canadian program called, "Keep the fighting soldier fighting fit."

Last year, Eisebhardt took up running and entered a race from Denmark to Sweden—finishing about 50,000th among 92,000 racers. "With running, I found I could feel even better and I've become lighter on my feet," he says. A grandfather of six, Eisebhardt is a vigorous supporter of the Trans-Canada Trail—a 16,100-km pathway that runs largely on abandoned railway lines. He has bought two pieces of trail land, dedicating them to his late wife and brother.

Last week, Eisebhardt participated in the Trans-Canada Trail Relay, running six kilometers through Montreal. For part of the relay, he carried a jar of w-



Eisebhardt: Canadians happy to catch up to him

ter drawn from the Atlantic Ocean to post in denim carrier—one of 5,000 participants. It will be joined with others from the Pacific and Arctic coasts in Ottawa on Sept. 9 for a ceremony marking the trail's birth. Canada, Eisebhardt says, is now up to speed.

S.D.

Martin and PM together again?

As Liberal MPs head to Winnipeg for a caucus meeting this week, outsiders might appear ripe for another showdown between the Jean Chrétien and Paul Martin camps. The latest Angus Reid Group poll is spreading justice: it shows Liberal support dipping to 43 per cent from a high of 49 per cent at the start of the year. And *Stuckovill Day's* Canadian Alliance has climbed to 25 per cent, up from the 15 per cent level of its predecessor, Reform, early in the year.

But Liberal insiders say there won't be a repeat of last March's open skirmishing between the PM's loyalists and Martinists. Despite the polls, key Martin backers who had urged him to step down now accept that their man means it when he says he'll run in another election under Chrétien's leadership. That takes the pressure off the PM to justify his own decision to step down. It also defuses what might have been an explosive caucus conflict to set strategy for the fall political season—and a coming election.



John Golden

Overbites

"He allowed critics to construe it as anti-Asian. He didn't give people who understood the native position equal time and respect. In fact, he was blatantly rude to them."

—**Kat Harris**, a British Columbia aboriginal, protests remarks made by Bruce Allen, agent of the rock star Bryan Adams, while hosting his regular Sunday show on Vancouver's CKIX radio station.

"Politically correct rules bug me."

—**Allen** during the same show.

"It was an error in judgment and hopefully we've all learned by it."

—**CKIX** program director **Bob Mills**. The station apologized for the remarks and suspended Allen for two weeks.

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Overture

PASSAGES

Murphy Longtime Liberal Mitchell Sharp and Ottawa arts patron Jeanne d'Arc Labrecque will be wed in a small ceremony this weekend. Sharp, 89, and once a widower, is the 51-year ethics adviser to the Prime Minister and held high positions in both Pierre Trudeau's and Lester Pearson's governments. Labrecque, believed to be more than 25 years Sharp's junior (she declined to reveal her age), recently retired from her position as vice director at Rolena Holt. The two met last year at the opera when Labrecque helped Sharp to the lobby, while "he was recovering from knee surgery." "She picked me up in the open," joked Sharp. **Jon Chretien** and **Trudeau** will attend the ceremony at Sharp's Ottawa condominium.



Diehl South African billionaire Harry Oppenheimer, 91, controlled 80 per cent of the world's diamonds through his companies Anglo American Corp. and De Beers Consolidated Mines. After graduating from Oxford, Oppenheimer joined his father's diamond company. In 1948, he was elected opposition member of Parliament in South Africa. A decade later, after his father's death, Oppenheimer resigned his seat and took over both companies—greatly increasing their profits. Oppenheimer socially opposed apartheid, but was criticized himself for race-based labour inequalities. He died a day after being hospitalized with abdominal pain in Johannesburg.

Diehl Actress Doree Poiré was a middle-class actress who took up acting in her 40s as a way to overcome depression. Born in London, N.S., Poiré moved to Toronto with her husband in 1964. After her three children were born, her therapist suggested she get involved with a community theatre. A natural actress, Poiré quickly found herself on Canada's most prestigious professional stage and

in film. She won the Canadian Film Award, now called the Genie, for her supporting role in *Wildfire* in 1986, and received the 1985 Dora Mavor Moore theatre award for her performance in *Night After*. She died at the age of 82 in Toronto after a lengthy illness.

Diehl Vancouver architect **Randie Isdale**, 71, designed innovative buildings during 38 years in practice. Among them was the landmark Westcoast Energy Building on Georgia Street, a glass office block that appears hung from a central core by thick metal strips. Calgary-born Isdale also worked to preserve heritage buildings.

Diehl Toronto musician **Chris Lamos**, 35, tried to do a roll from an upside-down man that was being pulled by a truck and hit his head on the asphalt. The 14-year music reunion was wearing blue jersey armor but no head protection. He died in hospital five days later. The tragedy occurred on the Toronto set of a new action movie, *Exit Wounds*, starring **Steven Seagal**. The Ontario labour ministry is investigating Lamos's death, the fourth serious work accident in the local industry in the past three years.

Charged The arrest of **Albert Gore III**, son of U.S. Democratic presidential nominee Al Gore, was kept secret till after the 2000 Democratic convention in Los Angeles came to an end. North Carolina police pulled over the 17-year-old on Aug. 12 as he was heading to Washington after a family vacation. He will be charged with reckless driving and speeding.

Cast British schoolboy **Daniel Radcliffe**, 11, was chosen to play the world's most famous wizard in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, the first film based on the best-selling series by J. K. Rowling. Radcliffe portrayed young David in a recent BBC adaptation of *David Copperfield* and will soon appear in the film version of *John le Carré's The Spy Who Came in from the Cold*, which starred several well-known American actors—including **The Sevens's** **Haley Joel Osment**—in favour of a British choice, apposite of the casting.



Anthony Wilson-Smith

The politics of re-election

Back in the early 1990s, before (and, briefly, after) the Liberals took power, Paul Martin and some of his inner circle used to make a persuasive case as to why he *didn't* want to become finance minister. These friends who saw him as a prime minister-in-waiting thought the finance job was a pitiless burial ground for those with future prime ministerial ambitions. In cost-cutting times, the public would resent him for trimming services, and cabinet colleagues would be annoyed if he said no to their spending plans. Besides, Martin—steeped in the stories of government in the booming 1940s through the '60s, when his father was a key player—thought industry was the best portfolio to have. Then, you could rescue the economy with grand schemes and creative spending. So he resisted entreaties from Chretien to take finance—the point where, less than a week before the first swearing-in, the prime minister-designate had a backup plan in name Roy MacLaren as the job took three direct meetings between Chretien and Martin, along with interventions from mutual friends, before Martin agreed.

Fast forward to the present: these days, the one thing that might save Martin from government would be if the PM tried to move him out of finance—and though a shuffle is unlikely, that move is unlikely. This week, with the Liberal caucus meeting in Winnipeg to prepare for the Sept. 18 resumption of Parliament, friends of Martin suggest he's been leaving rewards naked a clear, unambiguous declaration of his intent to run again.

In doing so, he would run contrary to the advice of most of his own kitchen cabinet—but true to the tenets of his faith. Martin loves being finance minister more than just about anything else, say, being prime minister—and often a discussion held rather late at night now. His other options seem more attractive to others than to him. With a personal wealth in the tens of millions of dollars, he could avoid his Westmontian passion or (especially repugnant) 19th-century business investments firm, and sit on his waller. But that prospect would bore him silly and therefore likely render his energetic wife, Sheila, pale with horror. Or he could take a private-sector job in Montreal: people there say that among other opportunities, he was approached earlier this year about the CEO job at the National Bank. But that, too, might seem small potatoes to a guy accustomed to swapping GDP stats with the world's ranking masters and shakers. Or, as has been the prevailing theory in Ottawa, he could take an appointment with an influential organization like the International Monetary Fund that would let him pursue his love of public policy—and leave him well-placed to return if the PM stepped down anytime soon. The trouble is that such ap-

pointments require prime ministerial support—and that wouldn't be likely if Martin suffered him as close as he declines.

Those considerations matter because the conditions by which Martin stays—or goes—say a lot about the way the Libs will campaign in the next election. Do they keep hugging the middle of the road, or swing further to the left? For an answer, consider the numbers we had on election season this fall or next spring. In 1992, they won a bare majority of 155 of the 301 House of Commons seats. This time, a repeat of their sweep of 101 of Ontario's 103 seats would be miraculous, and they're unlikely to match the 17 seats they won west of that province. In yet another nuance, a necessary start is to improve on the 25 seats they won in Quebec—which is likely, given that the Tories would hold the five seats they won under Jean Charest in '97. But the real target is the Atlantic provinces, where the Libs won only 11 of 32 seats last time out because of anger in the region over the way they cut back on unemployment insurance and social programs.

To regain Atlantic seats, the Liberals plan to ramp up social spending, as well as money for cheap life insurance, job creation and apprenticeship programs. The problem is, even with either *controversy* over grants handed out by the human resources department, a lot of people think the Libs can't be trusted to dispense great amounts of money responsibly. Then, there's the growing rancour in the West over the amount of federal funding directed to the East, as evidenced by the recent off between Newfoundland's Brian Tobin and Alberta's Ralph Klein, and the explosion that sometimes Canadian Alliance pollster John McMillen's set off when he broached the same topic in indicative terms.

Most people around Martin say that with fiddled surprises growing, he would prefer to cut ties sharply and quickly rather than significantly increase spending. That's also true of the man who would most likely replace Martin as finance minister, John Manley, as it leaves the incentive to move Martin out. Despite their personal differences, Martin and Chretien have always managed effective compromises on the shape of the annual budget—and, you could argue, each has benefited from the other's views. If Martin is to run again, that because the PM thinks he needs him enough to make concessions to keep him happy. And if Martin stays in finance, it's because he expects to keep the same authority he's held in the past. So far that is, to happen, a finance campaign platform looks like that's smaller test cut than Martin would like, but less new spending like the Prime Minister might otherwise want. It's called putting water in your wine—and in those days, it's the only way to get the two most powerful men in government to have a drink together.

Troubled Tories

Is the Conservative party limping towards oblivion?

By Brian Bergeson

He was deputy prime minister under Brian Mulroney and the most powerful Progressive Conservative cabinet minister from Western Canada in a generation. But as he surveys the political landscape these days from his home in Yellowknife, Alta., Dan Mazankowski finds little to cheer about. Amid almost daily reports of Tory supporters defecting to the Canadian Alliance and its newly named leader, Stockwell Day, the 65-year-old Mazankowski sees what he calls "a genuine desire among Conservatives to have a clearly defined alternative to the Liberal government." Day, he adds, "has appeared to a broader cross-section of the electorate and that has given his party internal momentum and life." By contrast, Mazankowski, who describes himself as a loyal Tory, says

"there is a sense out there that the Progressive Conservative party cannot get its resources together in a way that makes a credible voice. It's not a happy day for the party."

That is putting it mildly. Confronted with a net debt of \$4.5 trillion, the lowest national numbers pollster Angus Reid has ever recorded for the party and a leader whose strategic choices confound even many stalwart Tories, the once-powerful Progressive Conservative Party of Canada appears to some observers to be limping towards oblivion. "We often assume that because something has been there a long time it always will be," says Roger Gabbiau, a political scientist and president of the Calgary-based Canada West Foundation, a non-partisan think-tank. "But over time, we've seen the birth and death of all kinds of parties. I think with the federal Conservatives, we are watching that kind of passage."

But according to Conservative Leader Joe Clark, who was prime minister for nine months in 1979-1980, rumours of his party's demise are not only premature—they are just plain wrong. In an interview with *Maclean's* last week, Clark noted that "politics and polls don't shift dramatically." Only the Con-

Clark campaigning in Kennesaw, N.S., following the last vote

servative party, he said, has the national base and outlook as to be a serious contender to the liberals in the federal election that is expected by next spring. "I think, given the volatility of the electorate, we have a real possibility of forming a government," observed Clark as he sipped cola at a Calgary coffee shop. He then added, with just the hint of a smile: "I know that's not a widely held view, but it is one I very much hold."

Clark was on a whirlwind visit to meet party organizers and press the flesh in Calgary Centre, the downtown riding where he intends to run in the next federal election. He joined back to Nova Scotia the following day to resume his campaign for the Sept. 27 byelection in the largely rural riding of Kings/Hants—across that, in microcosm, reflects much of what currently ails Clark and his party.

After resigning the Conservative leadership in November,

'I think, given the volatility of the electorate, we have a real possibility of forming a government. I know that's not a widely held view, but it is one I very much hold.'

Joe Clark, Progressive Conservative party leader

1998—15 years after being dumped in favour of Mulroney—Clark found intense pressure to run for a safe seat in the House of Commons. He repeatedly passed over opportunities, but then Day deflected Premier Manning for the Canadian Alliance leadership and promptly sought a seat in the south-central British Columbia riding of Okanagan/Columbia. Clark finally entered the fray after Scott Brison, a popular 38-year-old MP obligingly gave up his seat in a riding that has voted Tory for 14 of the past 15 elections.

So far, so good: the rage seemed to set the two party leaders to meet to victory on the same day. In Day's case, that holds true: he faces only marginal competition for a novice NDP candidate and some fringe parties in a deeply conservative riding. But for Clark, politics is rarely so painless. He now confronts potentially serious challenges from both the left and right. NDP candidate Kory Johnson, a respected real-estate co-ordinator with the regional school board, hopes to tap into Liberal voters that might normally drift to Clark (the Liberals declined to run candidates in either by-election, so did the Conservatives in the B.C. contest). And Canadian Alliance candidate Gerry Falouts, a local farmer, is aiming to appeal to disgruntled conservatives like Harry Howe, a former Tory MLA and Nova Scotia attorney general. "I am disgusted at the lack of leadership from Clark," fumes Howe, who formerly nominated Falouts, "and am of his disliking."

Clark is taking the challenges seriously: he recently dropped a caucus meeting in Vancouver to spend more time on the left and right. And while most observers expect him to emerge

victorious, it may not always be pretty. "People aren't saying, 'Gosh, isn't it marvelous we've got Joe Clark here,'" says Acadia University political scientist Agor Adamson, who lives in the riding. "It's more like, 'Good old Joe, maybe we should do the honorable thing and elect him.'"

While Clark finds old challenges in Kings/Hants, political brush fire keeps erupting in other parts of the country. Earlier this month, three of 13 conservative members of the Tories' Quebec wing quit to join the Canadian Alliance. Several Quebec riding association presidents also made the leap, though the actual number is in dispute; the defection says that more than two dozen left, while the Tories claim they lost only eight. Last week, two of the three remaining Quebec Tory MPs were actively considering offers to switch to other parties. In fourth, Châteauguay MP André Harvey, quit the party in April to sit as an independent, saying he couldn't abide the "deep divisions" afflicting the Tories. The defection is provoking glib humor among the remaining faithful. Observes Tory Quebec vice-president Brian Mitchell: "I get up every morning and say, 'OK, we're not on the front pages, this is good news.'"

Perhaps one of the most telling defections came on Aug. 17 when Brian Pallister, flanked by Day, told supporters in Winnipeg that he was quitting the Tories to run for an Alliance nomination in the riding of Portage/Louis. The 46-year-old Pallister, a member of the Tories since his high-school days, is a former Manitoba cabinet minister who ran against Clark for the leadership in 1998. Clark subsequently named Pallister co-chairman of a party task force aimed at finding common ground among Canadian conservatives. But Clark then rejected the task force's recommendation that the Tories and the Alliance consider running joint candidates in some ridings to end the vote-splitting that helps elect Liberals. Pallister told *Maclean's* last week that what he calls "Joe's intolerance" left him little option but to join the Alliance. "I hope I am sowing seeds on fertile soil," he said, "because I have certainly grown weary of sowing them on stone."

Tory leaders are now pinning their hopes for revival on Clark's expected return to the House of Commons. Marvle Andue, a former Clark and Mulroney cabinet minister who represented Calgary Centre for 21 years, predicts that Clark's experience and basic decency will reflect positively on the party—and that Day, a newcomer to Ottawa, may not fare so well in the media cauldron that is the nation's capital. In the meantime, Andue continues to marvel at his old friend's ability to roll with the punches. "Joe Clark has had more abuse heaped on him than any politician by a long shot," says Andue. "I'm just amazed, in that sense, how strong he is." Some Tories are already betting that in politics, as in betting, the last man left standing gets to take home the prize.

With Brenda Brunsell in Montreal and Sherril Ashworth in Halifax



A hug for Mexico's new president

Mexico's president-elect Vicente Fox received a warm welcome from Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and a spectator when he visited Ottawa. But he was unsuccessful in convincing Chrétien to embrace a borderless North American common market with a common currency. Fox later travelled to Washington, where President Bill Clinton also questioned the feasibility of open borders.

A Canadian colon-cancer discovery

Cancer researchers have made a surprise discovery with huge implications for the treatment, and perhaps prevention, of one of the deadliest forms of cancer. Dr. Josef Penninger, a University of Toronto immunologist, and his team, led by post-doctoral fellow Toshiaki Suiko, were investigating how proteins, p116, regulate the movement of white blood cells in the immune system. But when they ge-

netically engineered 70 mice without the protein, half of the rodents developed colorectal cancer. When the team next examined tissue taken from 12 humans with colon cancer, p116 was missing in about 25 per cent of the tumour samples. The addition of the protein stopped the cancer cell growth in the cultures. Penninger, who wrote about the discovery in the journal *Nature*, said eventually doctors may routinely test the elderly and those with a family history of colorectal cancer to look for p116 loss as an early indicator of the disease.

British Columbia moves into the black

It took a while, but British Columbia finally produced a budget surplus. The final tally for 1999-2000 put the province \$52 million in the black—compared to projected deficit of \$1.5-billion deficit. It was welcome news for the NDP, who had run a deficit since coming to power in 1991, and who were accused of lying when they made pre-election claims in 1996 that the budget was balanced.

Warnings about child health

A report released by the Canadian Institute of Child Health says the country's children are being regularly exposed to toxic chemicals in food, water and especially air that may explain increased rates of childhood asthma and cancer. The 325-page study reports a 25-per-cent increase in childhood cancers over the past 25 years, while asthma is up 40 per cent. The dramatic increases are caused by environmental pollutants such as smog and pesticides, the report says.

Back to the backroom

Former Alliance leadership candidate Tom Long said he will not run for a seat in the next federal election, preferring instead to return to the backroom strategizing with which he is most familiar. At the request of Alliance Leader Stockwell Day, Long will become chairman of the party's election campaign in Ontario. Long made a name for himself orchestrating conservative election wins for Ontario Premier Mike Harris.

Murder-suicide in Alberta

A 42-year-old man shot his estranged wife while she was working in a clothing store, then murdered a couple before killing himself, police said. They found the body of Marlene John Cooney near the central Alberta town of Sylvan Lake at her wife, Debbie, 42, lay in hospital in critical condition, shot four times. Police said he killed former friend Daniel Seymour, 43, and his companion Janet Baiberson, 28, in nearby Madocville.

Search for a sex predator

Police in Newfoundland need a nationwide alert for Richard Ryan, a convicted sex offender and "adulterous predator" who has evaded authorities for three weeks. The fugitive escaped from custody on Aug. 5 while on an accidental leave to visit his dying mother. An internal investigation revealed Ryan, 40, was not handcuffed, prompting provincial Justice Minister Kilian Parnis to demand that 14 managers and officers of Her Majesty's Penitentiary in St. John's be disciplined for their role in the escape.



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Canada Notes

A health-care deal

Quebec Premier Mike Harris says he will sign a multi-billion-dollar health-care proposal that will require providers to issue annual reports on the performance of their health-care systems. Harris, along with Quebec Premier Lucien Bouchard and Alberta's Ralph Klein, recently landed at Ottawa's condition of accountability in exchange for \$3 billion a year in extra health-care funding.

Montreal's sports woes

Montreal's sports teams remain in a state of flux. The Expos baseball team gave up an option to lease federal land in downtown Montreal where the club had been planning to build a stadium. Following that move, critics predicted the club will soon move to the United States, even though Jeffrey Loria, the New Yorker who heads the Expos' ownership group, says the team is not abandoning Montreal. Canada Lands Co. Inc., the Crown corporation that owns the 4.5-hectare property, says unless the team changes its plans, the land will go back on the market on Sept. 1. Meanwhile, the Canadiens hockey team is reportedly being eyed by an American telecommunications company. An agent associated with the U.S. firm, which he would not identify, said it is preparing a bid for the team. Malkin Inc., which put the Canadiens up for sale two months ago, has reportedly set a minimum price between \$350 million and \$400 million.

Garbage and the Games

Opponents of a plan to ship tons of garbage from Toronto to an abandoned mine near Kirkland Lake in Northern Ontario will try to scare Toronto's bid for the 2008 Olympic Games. The group plans to travel to Switzerland this week and present their environmental concerns to the International Olympic Committee. Under IOC rules, cities vying for the Games must show there is no opposition and have a strong environmental record.

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Tragedy and Anger

By Tom Fensholt

Russian President Vladimir Putin was once known as the "grey cardinal," a man who wielded enormous power behind the scenes. Following his election on March 26, the former KGB director stepped from the shadows in a conservative bid to restore Russia's tainted image. His popularity soared as he moved to crush rebel forces in Chechnya and to shut down Russia's super-rich and powerful oligarchs. But by last week, Putin was leading a wave of popular anger over what many viewed as his inadequate response to the Aug. 12 disaster aboard the Russian nuclear submarine *Kursk* in the Barents Sea—and the deaths of the vessel's 118 crew members. "Putin is a firming great political decision," said Tengiz Avakian, a political columnist with the daily *Kommunisticheskaya Pravda*. "His failure to be in work during this disaster is seen as an act of contempt."

In a bid to restore his tarnished image, Putin, who remained on vacation at his Black Sea resort for four days after the *Kursk* went down, traveled last week to Vladivostok, the submarine's home port on Russia's eastern Kola Peninsula. The *Kursk*, the pride of Russia's once-proud northern fleet, left Vladivostok to participate in military exercises. They ended tragically when an explosion in the vessel's forward torpedo bay ripped opened its double hull, sending the ship 108 m to the bottom. "I have a great feeling of responsibility and guilt for this tragedy," said Putin after returning from the grimy port city where he met with 300 grieving relatives. He declared a day of mourning, and promised that the families of the dead will receive an average compensation of \$10,000 each—the equivalent of an officer's wage for 10 years.

Some of the grieving families traveled aboard a hospital ship to the site of the sinking and threw flowers on the water above the sunken submarine. Putin also planned to hold a memorial service at the site of the disaster, but many family members, still hopeful that some of the crew survived also in an act of god aboard the *Kursk*, angrily opposed that plan. Putin, shaken by the hostile reception—one woman told reporters he should be "killed!"—cancelled the memorial service and returned to Moscow. But before he could leave the hall where he met with the families, one woman showed a question that all were answered: "When will we get them back, dead or alive?" she yelled. "Answer as the president!"

The president will have difficulty easing the anger of himself following in the wake of his sons and husbands were enrolled in the Arctic depths. But he is not the only target



Putin with family members (above), a distraught mother grieves her son's injuries (below)



of criticism. The Russian navy, whose rescue efforts were a disaster, refused to seek outside help until Aug. 16, four days after the submarine sank. When *Norwega* dived finally made it to the *Kursk* on Aug. 20, they took just 24 hours to open a star hatch and gain access to the ship—only to discover it was flooded and that everyone on board was probably dead. The speed of their rescue attempt failed even more anger among those who believe survivors might have been brought to the surface if Moscow had immediately sought foreign help. "Now, people are even talking about recapturing Putin," said Vladimir Pribludin, an analyst with the Institute of Social and National Problems in Moscow. "The *Kursk* affair has destroyed his popularity."

Damage over Putin's bungling of the *Kursk*'s sinking was the first serious blow to his presidency after a string of remarkable success. Following his election, he launched a major effort to wipe out separatist rebels in the republic of Chechnya. He strengthened through law giving the Kremlin power to fire regional governors who flout Moscow's authority. And the



Grieving at the site of the tragedy: "Where will we get them back?"

After the *Kursk* disaster, Putin bears the brunt of the public's outrage

private sector felt Putin's wrath as armed police raided the offices of half a dozen top businessmen who are accused of fraud and tax evasion. Putin also targeted the media. Vladimir Gusinsky, owner of the country's only independent media empire, was arrested in June and detained for three days—in what analysts said was a bid by Putin to take control of the network. "Putin is talking about the old Russia of undivided authority," said Lilia Shevtsova, an expert with the Carnegie Endowment in Moscow. "For the state to operate effectively, everyone needs to line up and obey orders."

But the sinking of the *Kursk* may have robbed Putin of some of the public support he needs to consolidate power in the Kremlin. And the media seized the opportunity to unleash an unprecedented torrent of criticism. "If the *Kursk* had sunk in the Black Sea, where would Putin have spent his vacation?" screamed a headline in *Moskovsky Komсомолец*, Moscow's most popular daily. "Those who carried out the offer drive in the icy water did all they could," declared an editorial in the daily *Izvestia*. "Those who pretended to be a superpower will not be excused." In fact, many analysts say the disaster forced Putin to react to public opinion, a choice Communists-era officials staunchly opposed. "Things have changed over the past 10 years," noted Pribludin. "Authoritarians know they can no longer remain silent."

The divided submarine will remain at the scene for months to come. Due to the onset of winter, a salvage operation cannot even begin until next summer. Julian Thornton, a spokesman for South Clifford, the Norwegian company whose divers finally opened the *Kursk*'s hatch, and experts could cut their way into the hull to retrieve bodies, an operation considered extremely dangerous because of the presence of unexploded munitions and the *Kursk*'s two

nuclear reactors. A more likely scenario would be to raise the wreck with giant floating cranes placed underneath it.

Russia's military leaders now say they will need international aid to lift the *Kursk* and to pay for the cost of the operation. But last week, Defence Minister Igor Sergeev continued to suggest that the tragedy was a result of a collision with either an American or British submarine. Washington and London flatly dismissed that allegation, and Norwegian and British divers said they found no evidence of a collision. Analysts say the military's insistence on blaming a foreign government is typical of the Cold War mentality still gripping Russian forces. (Many outsiders thought the old wars were also in evidence when TV cameras captured the image of an enraged woman getting an injection during a meeting in Vladivostok, but the later said it was heart medicine, not a forcible sedation.)

"Number 1 on the Soviet list of ways to handle a crisis was not to discuss it," said Andrei Piontovskiy, an analyst at the Centre for Strategic Studies in Moscow. "Number 2 is to blame an external enemy."

Putin has remained silent on the cause of the sinking. But he has attacked his liberal critics, claiming they are the same people who encouraged funding cuts to the military—leaving it unable to cope with the crisis. That was also a sign that he remains combative—and may emerge unscathed if he can restore Russia's military and curtail corruption. Said Valeria Perentova, an analyst with the independent Public Opinion Foundation in Moscow: "People are probably still inclined to see Putin as the man, not the accident." Even though, the president has to suffer some tough medicine of his own

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Wlad Piter Wier in Moscow

Disaster in Bahrain

An grief-stricken family continued to identify the remains of their loved ones, investigation began a probe into why a Gulf Air Airbus A-320 jet on a flight from Cairo crashed into the sea off Bahrain, killing all 143 people onboard. Air weeks' end, Bahraini authorities met with experts from the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board to help them evaluate information gathered from the flight data and cockpit voice recorder. Government officials confirmed that the crash of Flight 072 occurred six kilometers from the airport after the plane circled the runway twice in an attempt to land. Then, on a third attempt, windows up it exploded into flames as it plunged into water less than 12 m deep. But air traffic controllers at Bahrain International Airport who monitored the plane did not



Part of Flight 072's fuselage. 143 people dead

see any signs of trouble, and could not explain why the aircraft made repeated attempts to land because the crew did not report anything out of the ordinary.

Both Gulf Air and Airbus have enjoyed excellent safety records. The last fatal accident for Gulf Air happened in 1983. Since it was first introduced in 1988, the A-320 has gained a reputation as one of the safest, most technologically advanced jets in the world. There are 440 A-320 planes flying worldwide, 56 of them in Canada.

Protestant violence in Northern Ireland

In a bid to end fighting between leading Protestant militias in Northern Ireland, British authorities ordered the arrest of former Protestant militia leader Johnnie (Mad Dog) Adair on the grounds of inciting violence—only 11 months after Adair's release from prison under the terms of the 1998 Good Friday peace accord. The move came a day after the murders of two men, believed to be tied to Adair's organization, only in the week. British troops later stepped up patrols in Belfast after yet another man was shot and killed.

Calls for a tougher United Nations

A sweeping report critical of United Nations peacekeeping operations recommended that the international body create a rapid deployment force capable of intervening in conflict around the world. In what some analysts called a "revolutionary" proposal, the report also suggested the

UN force should not be neutral—and should use force to bring disputes to an end. The 58-page document was written by a panel of experts appointed by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan after a series of high profile failures, including the United Nations slow response to the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy said Canada will use its vote on the UN Security Council to push for the report's implementation.

Typhoons pound Asia

Typhoon Bika slammed into China's coastal province of Fujian after sweeping through Taiwan, where it killed 11 people. Heavy rain triggered a landslide in Fujian, destroying 1,000 homes although no deaths were reported. In southern India, floods triggered by the monsoon season claimed 49 lives and left 5,000 homeless.

Core escapes investigation

The Republican party sharply pulled a TV ad questioning Democratic presidential candidate Al Gore's integrity after Attorney General Janet Reno refused to investigate his 1996 fundraising activities. The controversy arises from a visit by Gore to a Buddhist temple. Critics claim the \$140,000 contribution he received was illegal.

More Basque bombs

Three more bombs exploded in the Basque region of Spain, in what is fast becoming the country's worst wave of violence in seven years. No deaths were reported, nor has any group taken responsibility. But officials have blamed the Basque separatist group ETA, which has killed some 800 people during its 30-year campaign to create an independent state that would stretch France and Spain.

Israel talks tough

In an effort to bring Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat back to the bargaining table, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak said he may invite Israel's conservative opposition Likud party to join a coalition government. The invitation of the Likud would likely mean a tougher Israeli stance in any future negotiations. The recent peace summit held at Camp David in the United States stalled, largely over the future status of Jerusalem.

Dressing up the Olympics

To celebrate Australia's film industry, 200 drag queens will take part in the closing ceremony of the Sydney Olympics. Some will wear gowns from the hit 1994 movie *The Adventures of Priscilla, Queen of the Desert*, which told the story of a group of drag queens in the Australian outback.

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Cope (left) and Enns
foresee gold rush

Business

Wireless Connection

Phone firms Telus and Clearnet merge to form a national giant

By Katherine Minklen

No doubt about it: George Cope, chief executive of Clearnet Communications Inc., the wireless phone company featuring floods and coping frogs in its ads, is a creature of the digital age. Telus has become schedule over the course of the day. First, he signed off on the largest deal ever struck in the telecommunications business in Canada—a \$6.6-billion merger with Telus Corp. of Burnaby, B.C.'s Western Canada mobile-phone company. He nabbed the top job at the newly formed wireless entity, which puts Telus' list behind Toronto-based Clearnet's upstart national presence and creates a formidable competitor to BCE Inc.'s Bell Mobility and Rogers AT&T Wireless. Then, he closed on the sale of his home in Agass, Ont., bought a new one in the newer Toronto suburb and, with his wife and three children, moved home. He even fit in a canoe ride on a lake near his home.

"You know how fast time will go by," said Cope, 39, speaking as he moved his furniture and boxes into the van at the curb. "It all came together just in the same time. It was a strange

happening." Cope, naturally, was talking on a cellphone—a digital super-gadget that shows why he never lost touch with the office. The palm-sized Motorola flip model includes a phone, a two-way radio with 1,500 km range, a pager, e-mail, and a macro-browser that allows Cope to surf the Internet and, if he wants, check stock prices, weather and news, find phone numbers, and buy CDs and books. Normally his phone is equipped with a landline phone—you know, the old-fashioned kind with a plug-in cord, now packed in a box—but Cope is also at the leading edge of the 22 per cent of Canadians who use mobiles, a number the industry expects to more than double by the end of 2003.

Canadians, who enjoy one of the best landline systems in the world, are only beginning to warm to cellphones. Canada sits lowest in usage among 16 industrialized countries followed by top supplier Nokia Inc. (76.1 in Finland, Nokia's home, where more than 60 per cent of the population uses them.) But Canada has just passed what's known as the tipping point

of 15- to 20-per-cent penetration, after which consumers suddenly begin to snap up the mobile units at a rapid pace. "Below that threshold, people tend to regard mobiles as costly gadgets for businesspeople, above 4, penetration rates accelerate rapidly," says Chris Vance, a wireless expert at Genserve Consulting Group Ltd. in Toronto.

Moreover, a new generation of itself wireless products—many that will send and receive e-mail, order the groceries, control the TV and log onto the Internet—is about to explode into the market in Canada. That's one of the key players are positioning themselves to be ready when that boom happens—which is precisely what the Telus-Clearnet deal is all about. "Wireless is the next big gold rush," says Ian Grant, a consultant with the Brockville, Ont.-based Yankee Group in Canada Inc.

Telus, once Alberta's sleepy, bureaucratic telephone company, is on a mission to reinvent itself. Two years ago, it merged with BC Telco Inc., creating a western power base. Then it opened out of the Bell Canada-dominated cross-country telephone alliance known as Stentor and set its sights on competing nationally—against Bell, among others. In June, Telus acquired a strategic 70-per-cent interest in QuebecTel, a small player in the Quebec market. Even so, Telus investors remained "underwhelmed," says Grant.

Enter 34-year-old Darren Barfield, named Telus' chief executive and president on July 10. Since his arrival from Boston, where he most recently held a senior post at telecom giant Cable & Wireless Communications PLC, he has laid out a 100-day battle plan and, unapologetically, pulled off the Clearnet deal.

"The thing that Barfield wanted to have brought in a sense of urgency," says Grant. For Barfield, a Montreal-born Canadian who has spent much of his career overseas, the urgency was driven by a scheduled federal government auction this fall of highly coveted telecommunications bandwidth, or spectrum—the "real estate" of wireless communications, like frequencies for radio stations. Telus, Barfield decided, would be better off buying a company that already had a substantial amount of spectrum rather than bidding against other telecom firms in a battle that could both escalate prices and leave Telus with less capacity than it needed for a national presence. "It can tell you there is no guaranteed increase of the auction process," Barfield told *Maclean's*.

"It's better to get it done in advance."

Clearnet, with close to the maximum bandwidth allowed by Ottawa in some regions, was an obvious target. Together, Telus and Clearnet have more spectrum than any other wireless company and will be required to divest some in Western Canada to meet federal limits. Clearnet was also attractive for its national subscriber base, which is concentrated in Central Canada, where Telus is weak. In Barfield's view, the merger "sticks us overnight into a market leadership position. Before, we're there, in an off-kilter way."

For Cope, the cash-and-stock deal offers a return a whisk of dough at a 53-per-cent premium over Clearnet's pre-announcement price of \$45.90. "It's a very good deal for shareholders," he says. The money-loving company needed a partner with deep pockets—Telus agreed to take on about \$2 billion in debt. And Telus also brings to Clearnet, a partly wireless company, options for bundling a host of other phone services, an increasingly important marketing strategy, Cope says.

Most analysts upgraded the merger, and Clearnet's price rose to \$61.55 by week's end (Telus shares fell by 11 per cent, due to concerns about earnings dilution and the new debt load.) Then most people to like the deal "from our point of view, it's great because it takes away a competitor," says Charles Hoffman, chief executive of Rogers AT&T Wireless. The merger is also likely to create chaos among consumers, Hoffman says, and "helps planning to exploit the confusion that will reign over there."

Barfield wasn't the pacer at Telus week's dose. There will be more Internet-oriented acquisitions in the next 12 to 18 months. "I'm talking about successive deals rather than one big bang, which is what we affected through the acquisition of Clearnet," he says.

This week, Cope will join Barfield on an exhaustive road show to explain the deal to major investors in a dozen North American cities. Like Cope, Barfield recently moved his family. "You know the last day they're in response in stress of the most stressful thing you can do in your life?" asked Barfield last week from Boston. "I tried to do them all concurrently—change jobs, move home. It has been quite a pace, to be truthful." For both men, it will be steady research as they try to sell Canadians on wireless gadgets to help them deal with an ever-fast 21st century. ■

PLANS COMPARED

Thinking of getting a cellphone? Welcome to competition hell. Trying to figure out who offers what at the best price can make you want to hire a tax accountant. But here is an overview of some of the fixed monthly plans Canada's national cellphone companies promote (prices usually start at \$48.99). There are also prepaid, pay-as-you-go deals, and many major plans have local cellular companies that also compete.



SUBSCRIBERS: 2.7 million
The league-leader promotes its deep Canada-wide coverage, cheap U.S. service (30 cents Canadian a minute for local calls, compared with more than 80 cents for most others) and now limited flexibility. Plans can get rates down to \$20 a month for 150 minutes and anytime, with choosing which features they want to pay for.



SUBSCRIBERS: 2 million
Bell has the most variety of fixed plans, including teeny plans for as few as four phones in one home. Aside from competitive basic rates (\$75 for 200 minutes), it also offers 200 minutes within Canada or a weekend in North America for \$48—a passport saving for people who need to call long distance a lot while on the go.



SUBSCRIBERS: 1.1 million
The company that will soon merge with Clearnet offers competitive deals such as the starter at \$20 for 150 minutes. But unlike most of its competitors, Bell offers a free phone with many of its plans.



SUBSCRIBERS: 122,000
Fido's rates are among the lowest, starting at \$20 for 200 minutes. But its digital commitment is limited to major brand models, and calls outside of Canada cost 20 cents a minute. Phones that call into anywhere may also need an attachment.



SUBSCRIBERS: 190,000
Clearnet has long been big on localized offers, throwing in free voicemail and caller ID over the air (\$25 for 300 minutes basic package). It's also trying to persuade you to give up your land line and let everyone pay cell minutes by making all incoming calls free with plans at \$50 and above.

No strike, but more competition

For months, Air Canada customers have complained of low luggage, delayed flights and higher prices in the country's dominant carrier as the airline's domestic routes absorb its losses.



LeBlanc alternative

However, Canadian Airlines, heading into the Labour Day weekend, however, remains close to bankruptcy. Air Canada's 80-per-cent share of the domestic market. Montreal-based Royal Airline, possibly a charter company, announced it will newly double its scheduled flights to 31 starting on Sept. 11 and will add-

on Air Canada flights by up to 75 per cent. "The market," said Royal chairman Michel LeBlanc, "is looking for alternatives."

A bidding war for Rio Algom

British-based Billiton PLC, a major operator of aluminum and metal mines, made a \$1.7-billion bid for Rio Algom Ltd. of Toronto, a top copper producer with some assets in Chile. Billiton topped a \$1.5-billion rival bid by another mining giant—Barrick's Nova Scotia Inc., one of the world's largest producers of nickel and zinc. Nova Scotia has joined forces with Chile's government-owned Corporación Nacional del Cobre, known as Codelco, and hopes to jointly manage Rio Algom's assets. As Rio's stock rose, analysts expected further bids.

Financial Outlook

"Stellar" is the Conference Board of Canada's description of the Canadian economy, forecasting growth of 4.5 per cent this year. Leading the provinces



are Alberta and Newfoundland as they capitalise on strong demand for energy. Central Canada is also near the front of the pack in exports and domestic demand continues to grow. Low agricultural prices are holding back the other Prairie provinces, while the competition of key players such as the Sable Island gas development, is slowing growth in the Maritimes. Although British Columbia is in eighth place with 2.8-per-cent growth, rising commodity prices should keep its recovery solid. It is expected to jump into third place in 2001, just behind Newfoundland and Alberta.

Oil price jitters

Crude oil prices, which hovered around \$20 (U.S.) a barrel a year ago, surged to \$32 as U.S. supplies sagged to a 24-year low. Analysts said consumers can expect to pay more for gasoline and for home heating. And U.S. President Bill Clinton said he will "continue to argue to all the OPEC nations that if the price gets too high they will cause revenues."

Videocon queries Rogers

The board of Quebec's largest cable TV company, Groupe Vidéocon Ltd., effectively nullified its support for a \$4-billion merger with Toronto-based Rogers Communications Inc., earlier than a \$4.9-billion bid by multinationals giant Quebecor Inc. While calling the Quebecor offer "attractive," Vidéocon said it would have to pay a \$241-million penalty to scrap the deal with Rogers, which is being increased in court.

An Eagle lands

American Eagle Outfitters Inc. of Waterville, Pa., agreed to pay \$110 million for the 115-acre Thafys chain and 57 outlets of women's wear specialist Bourne, two units of financially troubled Dylex Ltd. of Toronto. The assets will be run under the American Eagle and Bluebonnet names.

The Fed stands pat

In a closely watched move, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board kept its key interest rate unchanged at 6.5 per cent. But the board left open the possibility of future increases should the robust U.S. economy begin to "generate heightened inflation pressures."

Leaf owner closes grocery

Steve Savio, who holds a controlling interest in the Toronto Maple Leafs, the Toronto Raptors and the Air Canada Centre where they play, said he will close his 10-store Kwik-Fill Farms grocery chain on Sept. 30. Savio, 75, has been under pressure from business to reduce debt against the aging Toronto-area outlets, leading to rumours he might be forced to sell the sports properties. Savio said he was looking at redeveloping the Kwik-Fill land.

Tech Explorer

Will Dolphin sink or swim?

Nintendo Co. became the first big Japanese maker of video games to arrive in next-generation console, dubbed the GameCube. Formerly code-named Dolphin, the console—featuring a 405-megahertz processor, 40 megabytes of memory and a graphics chip by ATI Technologies Inc. of Toronto, Ont.—is expected in North America in October 2001, at an undated price. Games for the device, which is a bit bigger than a box of tissues, are stored on eight-centimetre optical discs. That means games for Nintendo's popular N64 console, which uses cartridges, will be incompatible with the new unit. This may be a disadvantage as Nintendo makes war on Sony's PlayStation2, due this October, which will run games from previous models. Like PlayStation2 and Sega Dreamcast, GameCube will be Internet-capable—but only when coupled with a separately sold modem.

Look this way

Billed as "Canada's first streaming portal," newly launched Lookany.com offers live and archived video and audio content to people with high-speed Internet connections. Surfers can watch clips of movies and TV shows, check the latest Global TV news, learn to a wide range of music or search for items. Video clips are still cheap, even with four equipment. But Toronto-based Look Communications Inc. hopes to establish the site as the country's premiere source for such material by getting into the market early. The company plans to add ads to appear with each clip.

Cool Sites

Trusted source

Information gleaned from the Internet is only as good as its source. That is why the library at Ithaca College in New

The next killer app

Three university students, Watchara Damratt and Nares Pongboonkarn have given home security a twist that may may find lightning. The Bangkok duo built the Intelligent Roboguard, a remote-controlled handgun operated via the Internet. Watchara, pictured operating the Roboguard's joystick, is aiming a two-gun outfit with a camera and laser pointer at Nares, seen on the screen. Their goal was to illustrate the Internet's usefulness in monitoring homes, hacked by a real gun to displace intruders. The military, they believe, might also be interested.



York state provides wwwsurface.nyu.edu/Technology/roboguard.html, a set of links to "promote research or support an academic endeavour." Despite its educational bias, non-students with acute minds will find the fun intriguing. On it are links offering insights into juts, advice on lower-back pain and a page to

access tens of "important documents from religions all over the world." The page is part of a broader site called KJVCies, which provides an entertaining beginner's guide to the Web, regularly updated since 1994.

Danilo Hirakobika

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Cover

CANADIANS WHO

INSPIRED THE WORLD

By J. L. Granatstein and Norman Hillmer



WHO INSPIRED THE WORLD? WHO moved the course of human existence on a new direction? Napoleon, for one, may have been a dictator, but he paradoxically spread the ideas of liberty sown by the French Revolution across Europe. No one would deny his supreme importance. Of that of Galileo who fought against the Vatican to develop the truth of science. And, springing from the backrooms of Liverpool, the Beatles beyond doubt changed music and inspired millions of people around the world.

Canadians, too, have helped channel the flow of history, though characteristically in a lower key and more modest fashion than Napoleon or Galileo. We are by and large a quiet people, blessed with reserve genius but often too self-effacing, and we know remarkably little about our great men and women. Even so, we have had them, and we continue to produce them. In many cases, ironically, the outside world recognizes their contributions more clearly than we do.

"Who is the greatest living Canadian?" *Maclean's* asked as it opened this question in the spring of 1997. Thousands of letters poured in from the inquisitive readers from Misty Cove, N.S., to Nanaimo, B.C. The winner, astonishingly

chosen by a majority, was Frederick Banting, the Nobel Prize-winning doctor and discoverer of insulin, while second place went to Charles Saunders, who developed the revolutionary Mergat when that made the Praxton prosper. Two scientists, interestingly enough, not politicians or soldiers or tycoons.

"It is obvious," *Maclean's* editors wrote in 1997, "the Canadian ideal is that of service as opposed to personal aggrandizement. We are struck by the same thing today. To judge by the response of readers to the call for nominations for this special issue on Canadians who have 'significantly affected the way the world lives or plays, works or thinks,' very little has changed in 75 years. Canadians still admire those who put service above self more than those who merely seek glory or strive to make a fortune."

Consider those who received the most reader nominations in the year 2000—Leona Pearson, David Suzuki and Terry Fox. All were candidates for an ideal, though Pearson was a politician as well as the epitome of modern preoccupation. Clearly, the desire to recognize those who try to make a better world resonates a very strong, popular among Canadians.

We cannot see this same tendency in other nations suggested by *Maclean's* readers. John Humphrey, the draftsman of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Le-Gun Records Dallas, the United Nations peacekeeping force commander who tried to stop the genocide in Rwanda

and former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations Stephen Lewis who, in order S. P. Davis of *Maclean's*, observed, "goes on and on with much common sense trying to present sensible and caring solutions to the world's problems." Although none of these three were selected in the end, all, it might be noted, remained based in Canada, though their concerns were global.

For this issue, we sought 25 Canadians who had great impact on the world. We are pleased to confirm what we already knew: there are Canadians in every field of endeavour who have invent and reached in that have changed the world of work, developed ideas that have swept the globe, created music that will live forever or devoted their lives to helping others.

Some were business leaders like Samuel Cunard, the

first Canadian to lead a nation. We searched for those who had an impact on the world, not on Canada alone. The accomplishments of nominees such as Maude Barlow, the nationalist and anti-free-trade campaigner, Nellie McClung, who crusaded for women's rights early in the past century, and C. D. Howe, the "Minister of Everything" in the Macdonald King and Louis St. Laurent governments, simply could not be stretched far enough to fit over our classic criteria.

Nonetheless, some nominations nominees whom we had to leave out greatly appealed to us. Take, for example, Lance Mathews, a name that is still all but unknown. A farmer from Mansfield, Ont., who suffered a badly broken leg in 1997, Mathews spent a few days on crutches and decided there had to be a better way to get around. With his inven-

'Affecting the way the world lives or plays, works or thinks'

Halifax merchant who revolutionized North Atlantic mail service and passenger traffic. Some were artists like Evaristo Aulan, who was one of the world's great opera singers of the 19th and 20th centuries, or the amazing Caspar du Sautoy, a collective to be sure, but one that nonetheless deserves inclusion. There are scientists—Banting, and J. T. Wilson who revolutionized geophysics. There are world-renowned environmentalists like Norah Frye, and there are many who moved our own the global arena and made a great difference—from Jean Vanier to Louise Arbour.

Our lists for inclusion were flexible and admittedly arbitrary, but we listened to what *Maclean's* readers told us in letters and e-mails—as well as to the advice of the editors and academic colleagues—all of whom helped us find credible Canadians. Nominees did not have to be born in Canada, we and the editors decided, but they had to have spent their formative years here or made their major contributions while in Canada. The inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, did some of his greatest work in Bradford, Ont., and Banting, N.S., but despite our best efforts we could not consider him a Canadian, however we defined it. He was a Scot who later became an American. James Naughton, on the other hand, may have invented basketball in the United States, but born, educated and trained in Canada, he qualified.

Regrettably, many among the more than 200 great Canadians nominated by readers had to be omitted. A few husbands accompanied their wives (as wives, wherever they may roam, remained their husbands), but marriage was consid-

ered mixed, Mathews developed a device that let him bear his weight through his flexed lower, leaving no weight to be borne by his foot, ankle or ribs. His invention, early fitted, early institutionalized device, called WALKER, has enormous potential to help the tens of thousands of Canadians, Americans, Angolans and others who have lost legs to the scourge of land mines.

Or consider Ryan Hreljac, the six-year-old Kemptville, Ont., boy we mentioned in the July 1, 1998, *Maclean's* cover feature "The 100 most important Canadians in history." Ryan wanted to build a well for people in Africa who lacked clean water, and he had the goal of raising \$70. An ambitious goal for a six-year-old. But Ryan is a remarkable man. In two years, he has helped raise \$61,000 to improve water quality in northern Uganda through the charitable organization WaterCan. In April, 1999, "Ryan's Well" was dedicated at Angelo Primary School in northern Uganda. In July, 2000, Ryan and his parents went to Uganda to see his well and to present the school there with school supplies and a cheque for new desks. Ryan now speaks to student groups and service clubs about WaterCan, and at his mother's urging to the school. "Maclean's has proven to be the catalyst for a kid who really wants to make a difference in this world." Service above self is an ideal consistent to goodness in Canadians.

Now 9, Ryan already has made a difference and clearly he will continue to do so. Those Canadians whose names we tell on the following pages have all changed the way the world lives or plays, works or thinks. ■

visit www.macleans.ca
for a look with the writers

Jack Granatstein, the author *Canadian History at 100: A History of the Canadian People*, is the senior research director and CEO of the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. Norman Hillmer is a history professor at Carleton University in Ottawa and president of the Organization for the History of Canada.

The Lonely Diarist

Lucy Maud Montgomery

A LARGE NO. 41 IS NOT A BOOK TITLE THAT LEAPS instantly to Canadian minds. But in Japan, "Red-Haired Anne," or as Canadians know it, *Anne of Green Gables*, is an internationally popular work that has somehow come to embody Canada and modern female values. "Anne is ideal for women," said Miko Nishimura of the Hiroshima-Canada Association. "She wasn't beautiful, she was an orphan, she had a lot of adversity in her life. But she didn't dwell on her problems. When she was scolded, she didn't worry too much. And after many hardships, she was loved by all around her. And eventually her dream is realized."

The course of this fable that has enraptured Japanese since the end of the Second World War did not have the same happy ending in her own life. With her mother dead and her father remarried and living elsewhere, Lucy Maud Montgomery was raised in Cavendish, P.E.I., by her maternal grandparents. In the 1870s, Island life was one of isolation and strict discipline. For a young girl, there was little joy to be had—except in an imaginary life, and Montgomery became an avid reader and, soon, a writer. She published her first poem in 1889 when she was 16. After teacher training at Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, the teacher school briefly, then went off to Hall's Dalhousie University to study literature.

But her grandmother's illness forced her to return to Prince Edward Island, where she lived, unmarried, until the old woman's death found her at age 37 as with the melancholic Ewan Macdonald, a Presbyterian minister who was soon posted to Lunenburg south of Lake St. Lawrence in rural Ontario. Their relationship was not happy, and

the duties of raising a mother-depressed Montgomery. For years, she found escape in writing. "Only lonely people keep diaries," she once wrote—and Montgomery was lonely, an introverted lover of churches and notebooks. She was published widely in Canadian and U.S. newspapers and magazines. But she was unmarried, unfulfilled.

In 1906, she pinned an essay in her notebook: "Elderly couple apply to orphan asylum for a boy. By mistake a girl is sent them." This was the germ of the idea for *Anne*, a manuscript she completed the following year. Publishers were completely uninterested, however, and a discouraged Montgomery put the manuscript away. In 1907, she tried again, and this time she found a publisher, L. C. Page and Co. Released in 1908 in Toronto, *Anne of Green Gables* be-

came an instant best-seller, its heroine, Anne Shirley, somehow capturing young girls—and their mothers. Montgomery inevitably found her life taken over by her creation. The publisher wanted another book, then another and another. Seven sequels followed over the next 30 years, along with a host of other books that for the most part tried to tap the same market. Her output was phenomenal—22 novels, an anthology of poetry, 450 poems, 500 short stories and a huge diary that was published almost a half-century after her death at age 67 in 1942.

So, when happened? What made Anne into a role model in North America and around the world in 15 languages? Anne Shirley was a lonely child, an outsider, with a zest for learning and life. No beauty, no presence of conversation, Anne was every girl—and woman—who chafed under the constraints of a conservative, male-dominated society. She was an adolescent seeking the self-knowledge that would allow her to escape from adult authority. And Anne was, of course, Montgomery herself—pensive, imaginative, un-conventional, and in conflict with petty, proper rural society. It only her life had the happiness of her fictional heroine.

Young Japanese women, their society dominated in the Second World War and their gender constrained in a male-centered society, found much in Anne to admire. Bright and sunny, she overcame every obstacle, finding her true love and living happily ever after. A fairy tale, to be sure, but Japanese women needed fairy tales. And so, it seems, do Poles, Finns, Britons, Argentines and Canadians.

For Islanders, the sight of tourists seeking out "Green Gables" in Cavendish is an everyday occurrence. About 10,000 Japanese visit the Island every year, many of them wearing Anne's straw hat with red pigtails attached. Fifty Japanese couples are married each year in the room where Lucy Maud Montgomery made her son to Ewan Macdonald. There are academics in Japan who study Anne and her creation. With ties there and in Finland, and Japanese fan clubs that send cards to Canada. Now, Lunenburg is grinning over the act, honoring the Macdonald house as another part of the country can claim on its (Anne) boots. Anne Shirley rolls on, influencing lives around the world.

The Press Baron
Lord Beaverbrook

In the modern age, the control of newspaper means power, and the owners of great newspapers unquestionably shape public opinion. Max Aitken, the Ontario-born, New Brunswick-raised boy who made his Canadian fortune in bonds and corporate mergers, went to Britain in 1910 to try his hand on the imperial stage. During the First World War, he played a crucial role in British politics, helping to make and unmake prime ministers.

Revealed in the portrait as Baron Beaverbrook, he moved into the publishing business after the war, buying the *Daily Express* and the *Evening Standard* and transforming them into vehicles in postwar Europe. A friend of Winston Churchill, Beaverbrook served in his Second World War cabinet and galvanized fighter aircraft production during the Battle of Britain. Charming, a skilled writer and propagandist, Beaverbrook thrived in the back rooms of politics while he manipulated the opinions of the masses.

He was not the only Canadian to make it in the British newspaper, of course. Roy Thomson, the Toronto-born itself-own newspaper and radio station owner, burst on to the British scene when he acquired *The Sun* in 1924. *The Times* and *Sunday Times* Thomson wanted money more than power, but in 1963, he also became a baron, and passed a huge global media empire to his son, Ken, who is now disposing of his newspaper properties. Conrad Black, the Canadian media mag-

nate, did just that, shrewdly predating a media empire into the global empire. Acquiring London's *Daily Telegraph* ("a dilapidated chronicle wrapped in... almost fantastical news," Black called it in his 1995 memoirs), he then purchased newspapers in Israel, the United States and all across Canada, starting the *National Post* as the challenger to Ken Thomson's *Globe and Mail*. Now, Black has sold off most of his Canadian papers—and he, too, covered a passage, only to find his aspirations thwarted by Jean Chrétien's Liberal government in Ottawa.

Nonetheless, Beaverbrook set the pattern and Thomson and Black improved upon it, demonstrating that Canadians can and do shape global opinion.

The Nobelist

Sir Frederick Banting

Medical reader Paul M. Barker from suburban Atlanta put it simply in an e-mail comment: Sir Frederick Banting, as one of the 25 Canadians who have helped change the world. "Think of the billions of people his work will help in the future," Barker wrote. "And he did not take any personal money for his work. If not Banting, what then?"

A good question. Without doubt, Fred Banting, the medical doctor and war hero from Alliston, Ont.—the man who in 1920 had the original idea for isolating the internal secretion of the pancreas

as a method of creating and controlling diabetes—stands among Canadians who have had a huge influence in the world.

Moreover, Banting is a genuine Canadian hero, one of a rare group who stand out for brilliance, selflessness and modesty. A survey of *Maclean's* readers in 1927 hailed him as "the greatest living Canadian." His 1923 Nobel Prize for medicine (shared with who was only 32 years old), his honorary degrees, his knighthood and the \$7,500 lifetime annuity that Parliament voted him in 1923 attest to his place in the pantheon of great Canadians.

What is usually forgotten, however, is that Banting's original concept of how to isolate the pancreas—because that diabetes could not produce was physiologically incorrect, that his colleagues did

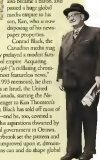


most of the subsequent work that produced insulin, and that J. J. R. Macleod, in whose University of Toronto laboratory Banting worked, surely shared the Nobel Prize with him. But Banting declined Macleod and campaigned against him so successfully that the great scientific is all but forgotten. (Two other scientists were also involved: Charles Best, a physiology and biochemistry student at U of T, was regarded as a full partner by Banting; J. B. (Berl) Collip, a biochemist working in the lab, shared in Macleod's Nobel Prize money.)

Whether his feelings, Banting did have the original idea that, through trial and error, led to the discovery and purification of insulin. Diabetes killed thousands before Banting's work, but after the first trials on patients in January, 1922, it was quickly apparent that most diabetes could lead normal lives as long as they were careful with their diet and took their insulin. Without Fred Banting, they would surely have died.



Beaverbrook (top), Black, Roy Thomson (right) manipulating opinion



The Runner Terry Fox

A few years after the tragic death of Terry Fox in 1981, a group of historians gathered to pronounce on the facts and fashions of their age—what would last and what would not. They concluded that Fox's Marathon of Hope for cancer research had left in a generation of people around the world, but the marathons were bound to fade.

How wrong they were. Annual Terry Fox runs are held all over Canada and in 59 other countries, involving thousands of participants, and providing a focus for cancer awareness and an unparalleled outlet for volunteers—not to mention raising \$250 million for cancer research worldwide.

After losing most of one leg to bone cancer when he was 18, Fox, a Port Cartwright, B.C., native who was a kinesiology student at Simon Fraser University, resolved to run across Canada to raise money to fight the disease that afflicted him. He decided to do it, in fact, just before the operation at which his right leg was amputated. "I had a dream that night," he remembered. "I didn't even know if I'd be able to walk, but it was something that never left me, that dream, that fantasy."

After months of preparation with his artificial leg, he set out from St. John's, Nfld., on April 12, 1980. He ran the equivalent of a marathon—36 miles—every day, seven days a week. That was



Fox on the road.
Marlene (right)
giving help

remarkable for any athlete. It was incredible for a cancer victim with just one leg. That September, after 3,339 miles (5,376 km), Fox was forced to stop just outside Thunder Bay, Ont. The cancer had returned, and within 11 months he was dead.

He had begun his Marathon of Hope almost unannounced, but the publicity grew as he moved through Quebec. Ten thousand people gathered from Nathan Phillips Square in Toronto. Songs and

poems were written; the international media seized on the story; \$2 million was collected, which quickly grew to nearly \$25 million after Fox had to abandon his run. Others took up his dream. Donald Murray, a cancer victim from Ohio, walked across the United States in his memory. Steve Forgas, an artificial limb on his left leg, completed Fox's route with his cross-Canada Journey for Love in 1984-1985. Most impressive, the Man in Motion round-the-world tour for spinal-cord injuries mounted by another British Columbian, wheelchair athlete Rick Hansen, was directly inspired by his friend Terry Fox.

The Terry Fox race began in 1981. The first one attracted more than 300,000 participants in 760 cities

and towns—in Canada and as far away as South Africa, China and the Soviet Union. Abner Lubman, a Syrian woman who organizes the Terry Fox campaigns in Syria, points to its impact on governments and individuals. "It gives

our people a chance to realize that they can help," she says, "that they can make a difference to individuals."

Medford's reader Bill Moraw of Gloucester, Ont., who helped organize Terry Fox runs in Bogota, writes: "There were featured the influence that that extraordinary young man, in such a short lifespan, has had on the world."



The Geophysicist J. Tuzo Wilson

One of the great geophysicists of the 20th century, John Tuzo Wilson helped the world to understand how the earth moves. Born in 1908 in Ottawa, Wilson backed the scientific establishment with his conviction that continents are not immobile or fixed to the earth's surface. In major scientific articles published in 1963 and 1965, he advanced his theory that about a dozen huge tectonic plates, made up of continents and seas, shift constantly although imperceptibly across the face of the planet.

Wilson based his conclusions on years of post-

taking research, including his analysis of the development of glaciers, mountains and seafloors. His concept of plate tectonics was so radical that leading scientific journals refused at first to publish his work, but further ocean-floor exploration and advances in technology allowed his theories to become accepted within a few years. His name became forever associated with plate tectonics and the revolution in geophysics in the 1970s.

He was the son of a Scottish engineer, John Aitken Wilson. After graduating from the University of Toronto and studying at Princeton and Cambridge, Tuzo Wilson became a professor of geophysics at the University of Toronto in 1946. An engaging rapid-fire talker, avowed



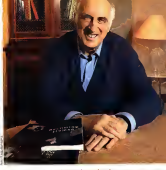
The Caregiver Jean Vanier

FOR NEARLY FOUR DECADES, JEAN VANIER HAS travelled the world fashioning a network of homes where people with developmental disabilities, volunteers and a sprinkling of staff live together in community. Those we know and think worthy, he says, have the power to teach and even to heal us. We are all "broken" in some way, he believes.

The son of Gen. Georges H. Vanier, the first World War hero who became Canada's first French-Canadian governor general, Jean Vanier entered Britain's Royal Naval College when he was 13. He served in the British and Canadian navies in the Second World War before resigning his commission in 1950. In 1962, having earned a doctorate in philosophy, he began teaching at the University of Toronto.

Restless, he soon quit the university, moving to France where he joined his spiritual mentor, Father Thomas Philippe, the chaplain at a residence for 30 men with mental disabilities in Trilly-Bressil, a small village outside Paris. In 1966, Vanier set out on a similar path. He brought two men with disabilities, Raphaël Séri and Philippe Séri, to live with him. "I found with Raphaël and Philippe... that I began to discover myself," he remembered. "I began to find the child in myself. I was over so happy as when I was living with them in a little house, working together, having fun together, praying together."

Vanier named his little house in Trilly-Bressil L'Arche, or The Ark, after Noah's Ark in the Bible. In subsequent months, Vanier welcomed six more men to L'Arche. It was a home, not an institution. "When you start living with people with disabilities," he says, "you begin to discover a whole lot of things about yourself." He learned that to



"be human is to be broken together, each with our own weaknesses and strengths, because we need each other." Within six years, L'Arche communities had opened in Canada and India. Today, there are more than 100 in 29 countries, including Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, Haiti, Australia and the Ivory Coast.

Vanier also extended the L'Arche approach to families. With Marie-Hélène Mabeau, the general secretary of a Christian office for people with mental handicaps, he founded the Faith and Light movement in 1971 to encourage the sharing of personal experience among people with developmental disabilities, their families and friends. There are now 1,300 of these support groups in 73 countries.

Bernadette Labbad, an Egyptian mother of two children with disabilities, joined a Faith and Light group in Cairo 15 years ago. Educated by her home life and teaching job, Labbad wasn't sure the group would help at all. "I wasn't," she remembers, "just to hang my children." She found laughter, accepting, an extended family and new energy at the weekly meetings. Labbad took over the movement throughout Egypt.

Till and stooped, Vanier indicates the strength of a man who has fought his own inner battles and suffered with peace. At the L'Arche homes, all persons work and play and eat together as equals. Vanier's modest, pudric, ennobled way of being in L'Arche in France, remaining close until her death in 1991. Over the past 36 years, the world has built steadily on Vanier's vision. This is evident in the proliferation of associations for independent living, group homes and legal advocacy for women and men with disabilities. While he has accepted the Order of Canada, his own hold little interest for him. "He is a saint," says Académicien Roger Tremblay of Vanier. "I know, I have met him."

Through his retreats, lectures, books, and television and radio appearances, Vanier, now 71, continues to chip away at our fear of difference.

The Peacemaker Lester Pearson

IN CYNICAL TIMES, WHEN FEW politicians and public servants are remembered fondly by the public, Lester Bowles Pearson is an outstanding exception. Almost a half-century after the Suez Crisis, his hour of greatest triumph, and nearly three decades after his death, Pearson is remembered with affection, even reverence. Public places like Ottawa's Pearson Building, home of the department of foreign affairs, Pearson International Airport in Toronto, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in Chatham, N.S., and Pearson College of the Pacific on Vancouver Island all bear his name for a reason.

To *Maclean's* reader 18-year-old Michael Brown from Lyle, Ont., Pearson "personified Canada's reputation as a peace-loving country." Addison Vos, a retired farmer from Blyth, Ont., adds: "He commanded respect for Canada around the world."

A Methodist parson's son from Newmarket, Ont., Pearson served overseas in the First World War. In the Second War, he was posted to London and Washington in the Canadian diplomatic corps. Ambassador to the United States by the end of the war, external affairs minister from 1948 to 1957 and prime minister from 1963 to 1968, he was an intense cold warrior in the struggle with the Soviet Union. He was a founder of the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty Organization and he accepted nuclear weapons on Canadian soil following the general election of 1963. Yet his legacy is anything but war-like. In the public mind, Pearson is a tranquil self-spoken man of peace.

As minister of external affairs (as it was called then), Pearson announced a solution to a diplomatic emergency in the Middle East in 1956. The British and French (in collusion with the Israelis) had attacked Egypt in an attempt to regain the Suez Canal, which had been seized earlier in the year by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Pearson's answer was a large multinational peace contribu-

tion, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The British and French were hence, and the Egyptians and Israelis agreed that the UNEF would take up a position in the Suez desert between their two armies, which it did—under the command of another prominent Canadian and peacekeeping pioneer, the dear olden-diplomat Gen. B. L. M. Burns. For resolving the Suez Crisis, Pearson was awarded the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize. "What actually happened has shown that moral force can be a halfway ignore aggression and that it is possible to make aggressive forces yield without resorting to power," the citation read. "Therefore, it may well be said that the Suez Crisis was a victory for the United Nations and for the men who contri-

buted more than anyone else to save the world at that time."

The Nobel transformed him into a larger-than-life figure, inside and outside the country. Pearson, wrote author-journalist Bruce Hutchison, was "the first Canadian in history who has ever printed a clear image on the mind of the world." He became widely regarded as the father of international peacekeeping.

And Canada became the country the United Nations invariably looked to whenever it was called on to assist a peacekeeping operation anywhere in the world. Few peacekeeping forces over the ensuing decades did not have Canadian representation, Canadian servicemen and women have participated in a total of 58 UN forces from Suez and Cyprus to Haiti and East Timor. Canadians began to think of themselves as peaceful folk dedicated to doing good works in the world, assisted by power politics or considerations of narrow national self-interest.

The Coach James Naismith

He is dead at the Springfield, Mass., Young Men's Christian Association International Training School, where Almoner, Ont.-born James Naismith taught physical education, was surely, and he decided he needed a game to distract them. He wanted an indoor sport that would be inexpensive and easy to understand but would not be too rough, for fear of injuries.

After weeks of thinking about some rudimentary rules, Naismith took a soccer ball and nailed the school janitor, a Mr. Sweeney, so that he had two small holes to use as goals. Sweeney replied that he had nothing in the way of boxes, only two old peach baskets in the classroom. Naismith nailed the baskets at either end of the YMCA gym, about three metres off the ground.

The first game took place in December, 1891. There were two teams of nine players, with Naismith as referee and Sweeney as the easily won a layup after he fish the ball out of the basket after a goal. Naismith was kept busy by constant crawling and fouling. The janitor was not. The final score was 1-0.

But the players were hooked. One

Although peacekeeping soldiers led to enduring peace during the Cold War, the blue beret of the UN peacekeeper became a recognized symbol of stability and of the collective will of a fractious international community to act together for peace. (In 1988, United Nations peacekeepers were themselves given the Nobel Peace Prize.)

With the end of the Cold War, new kinds of peacekeeping proliferated, some of them, such as the Persian Gulf, Somalia and Kosovo, were of the more monstrous variety Pearson himself had favoured. The United States and other powerful nations became involved in an activity that had been the preserve of small- and medium-sized powers. In the process, peacekeeping has become a huge enterprise. Today, there are almost 36,000 UN peacekeepers from 87 countries deployed all over the world's 2,295 of them are Canadian.

Peacekeeping has become a central element of Canada's international image. That image is indelibly "Pearsonian."

of them came up with a name for the new game: "Naismith Ball." Jim Naismith indicated that at being *Naismith* to ensure oblivion for his new sport, "Basketball" was the next suggestion. It stuck.

Within two years, students from the Springfield YMCA had taken basketball to more than a dozen countries. In 1936, at the Berlin Games, Naismith himself was on hand to introduce basketball to an Olympic sport. He wags as each nation's team dipped its flag in tribute to him.

Inexpensive, uncomplicated, played by men and women alike, basketball now ranks with soccer and cricket as the world's most popular sports. The National Basketball Association's games are broadcast in 42 languages, reaching 750 million households worldwide.

Naismith himself became part of the brain drain to the United States. He spent most of the rest of his career as a professor and basketball coach at the University of Kansas. A medical doctor and ordained minister, as well as a teacher and coach, he was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1959. He died in Kansas in 1939, aged 78. Relatively few people, however, remember that the Father of Basketball was a Canadian.



The Novelist Margaret Atwood

Children are not known for reading much Canadian literature. At a bookstore-cum-in Santa Barbara recently, however, one author's work was prominently displayed. Located in the Women's Writing section were at least five novels by Toronto's Margaret Atwood. The same phenomenon can be observed in Stockholm and London: Atwood's books are found wherever fiction is sold around the world, along with the works of Mavis Chey and Joanne Trillpo.

Born in Ottawa in 1939, Atwood was a brilliant student at the University of Toronto. She won a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to Harvard in 1961 and followed that with a Canada Council grant in 1965. Her poetry first drew her to public attention as the co-editor of an astonishing procession of language with a popular knack for finding feminist and national themes.

What made Atwood's name domestically, however, was *Servant*, her 1972 study of Canadian literature which focused on what she saw as the two major themes in Canadian fiction, survival and victimization. As *Servant*, Atwood became a national icon, a spokeswoman for the left-liberal and a anti-American cause, more accurately, a major defender of the dead under which 25 per cent of the Canadian and the American.

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was sold to U.S.-owned Random House and the remainder was given to the University of Toronto.

Atwood's fiction, however, is what remains most to her global audience—the last written 41 works of fiction in the past 35 years. In *The Handmaid's Tale*, she painted a far-reaching picture of a future United States where evangelists rule and women are subhuman. Most of her books, however, are set in the Toronto of her youth or revolve around the city in which she lives and is a cultural force. Novels with Canada in their setting and Canadiana as characters are not generally international best-sellers, but they define the mythology of women's lives and loves within a short story or novel.

Atwood has already been nominated three times for Britain's Booker Prize, and her admirers confidently predict that she will soon win both the Booker and the Nobel Prize for literature. They could be right.



The Jazz Pianist Oscar Peterson

In late 1945, as soldiers were coming home from the Second World War, Montreal was telling Canadians about a 20-year-old music sensation from Montreal named Oscar Peterson. He already had years of experience before audiences and soon would have a substantial international reputation as an accomplished jazz pianist.

Peterson originally learned the piano from his Virgin Islands-born parents, neither of whom had formal musical training. His father, Daniel, heard it when Oscar discovered jazz, but his mother, Kathleen, thought it might have problems.

He quit school early. Playing professionally from the age of 16, Peterson developed the flowing, technically exquisite style that became his hallmark.

"With his left hand, he plays a 'walking bass,' or 'boogie,' and with his right he makes his music a symphony of wings."

Montreal's renowned residents "In Oscar's case, the right hand not only knows what the left is doing, but approves and co-operates."

In 1947, he earned the first of many prizes he would lead over the years. Their music from the Alberta Lounge in Montreal was heard by American impresario Norman Granz.

leading to Peterson's spectacular appearance at New York City's Carnegie Hall in 1949. Despite the performance that night of Charlie Parker and other jazz greats, *Down Beat* magazine proclaimed that the newcomer from Canada had "snapped the concert dead cold in its tracks."

Over the years, Peterson has accompanied such jazz legends as Nat King Cole, Ella Fitzgerald, Louis Armstrong and Dizzy Gillespie, played an outstanding international concert schedule, and recorded more than 200 albums.

Every conceivable international honor has come his way, from eight

Geminis to two Petersons in the Order of Canada and Prince of Arts and Letters. In 1999, he was from suburban Toronto, where his mother has home, to Japan to accept the Praemium Imperiale, this year he is to go to Austria, Germany or New York to receive UNESCO's International Music Council Prize.

Back in 1945, the post-war band leader Count Basie was something of a point in the young Montreal scene. "That Count Peterson," he told Montreal, "plays the best every box I've ever heard."



The Time Man Sir Sandford Fleming

IMAGINE TRYING TO RUN A RAILROAD IF TOWNS JUST A few miles apart kept their own time. It could be 8 a.m. in Halifax, but 9 a.m. in Toronto, 7 a.m. in Quebec and 6 a.m. in Montreal. This was the situation in North America and in much of Europe until the 1870s. Indefinite logic and common sense, but how could the world run chaos into order?

One of the most successful Canadian-born of the 19th century came up with the answer. Born in Scotland in 1827, Sandford Fleming came to Pembroke in Canada West (now Ontario) when he was 18. Trained as a surveyor and engineer, he naturally gravitated to railway construction.

He helped build the Northern Railway from Toronto to Georgian Bay, and in 1862 he proposed a carefully thought-out plan for a transcontinental railway. Fleming was ahead of his time on that plan (it would be another 25 years before the Canadian Pacific Railway would finally join coast to coast), as he was with his scheme for a rail link from the Canadian to the Red River colony in present-day Manitoba. In 1863, however, Fleming became chief surveyor for the transcontinental railway that would connect the Maritimes with Quebec. Characteristically, he argued against using cheap timber to build bridges on the route, his insistence on stone and iron ensured the structures lasted.

Perhaps that guaranteed that Fleming would be named engineer-in-chief on the great Pacific Railway project in 1871, the railway promised to British Columbia as an inducement to join the Dominion of Canada. Fleming was one of those who made the dream happen.

Although steam and electricity were the "twins agencies of civilization" in Fleming's mind, he realized that communications were equally important. He wanted to extend the trans-Canada telegraph system to Australia and New Zealand. His proposal for an underwater cable from Vancouver, first advanced in 1879, was another huge engineering project that was completed only in 1902.

What made Fleming's name around the globe, however, was his promotion of the concept of standard time. In Britain, the massive development of railways had led to the imposition of a uniform system of time. But Britain was a relatively tiny island. In vast North America, with stubbornly independent national, state, provincial and municipal governments, the railways had failed already in their attempt to impose any sort of standard timekeeping system.

In 1879, Fleming wrote a report that took a global approach to the problem. He surveyed scientists and railwaymen extensively, and managed to come up with a scheme that would end the chaos. In 1883, North American railways adopted Fleming's system of one-hour time zones.

Fleming, however, was not to be satisfied until the world adopted a uniform system of standard time. In 1886, the United States Congress called an international conference held in Washington to consider the question and to decide where the prime meridian would be. Fleming bravely decided to prepare a position paper, the sole paper presented to all delegates. The conference endorsed his main point: a mean time based on the prime meridian running through Greenwich, England, with hourly variation according to established time zones. By the end of the 19th century, standard time had come into force around the world, and the time in Vancouver every afternoon would be eight hours behind the time in London—and the same as the time in Kelowna and Castlegar.

Transcontinental railways, oceanic telegraph cables, standard time. It can be argued that no Canadian has affected the world more than Sandford Fleming did. "What could be more important to modern times and a shining globe than standard time?" asks Michael Ondaatje in *Brave New World*. But Ondaatje is not alone. In 1897, Fleming is supposedly buried because in Canada. Although the engineering building at the University of Toronto is named after him, as well as a community college in Pembroke, most Canadians are barely aware of the man and his legacy. Yet Fleming was a giant figure, a thinker, a doer, a supremely practical man. He died in Halifax in 1915.

The Poet Pauline Johnson

FOR ENGLISH-CANADIANS AT THE END OF THE 19th century, London was the unquestioned cultural and literary capital of the world. That's where Pauline Johnson, author and translator from Brantford, Ont., went in 1894 to find a publisher for her first book of poetry.

Johnson was already well-known in North America. Her reputation on the stage extended down the eastern seaboard. *The New York Times* complimented her public appearances as being "full of dramatic power and tragic notes." When she left for London, she carried letters of introduction from the governor general, the lieutenant-governor of Ontario and the minister of justice.

A formidable woman, Johnson was born in 1861 as the 5th Native son outside Brantford, the youngest of five children of an Englishwoman, Emily Howells, and Michael Chief George Johnson. Schooled mostly at home, Pauline grew up exposed to five languages, in addition, to visiting ancestors and celebrities—and even royalty. But her enormously accomplished father—he was a linguist who worked in various capacities for the federal government—died in 1884. The Johnsons had to leave their home, Chelwood, and scramble to survive. Pauline turned to writing, and in 1892 began to generate enough word-of-mouth material would later describe as "her own poems of Red Indian Life and Legends." It was a sign of the times perhaps that her first actual work was given as a poetry evening sponsored by the Royal Merit Liberal Club in Toronto.

She was an instant star. Canadian literature specialist Marilyn Ross, of Brock University, writes that "her beauty and grace as a performer, her dignity and aristocratic bearing, her highly emotional delivery at a time when sentimentality and melodrama were popular on the stage, and her emphasis on her links to oral tradition through her native blood combined to ensure her immediate success as a recitalist." *The New York Times* called her "perhaps the most unique figure in the literary world of this continent."

The letters of introduction opened the path to London's rich and famous. Johnson as at their homes, performed for them and was never shy about her aboriginal roots and points of view. In a letter to her friend Harry O'Brien, a young Toronto lawyer, she described a glittering dinner given by the colonial secretary. She had, she wrote, told the dinner guests that "there was no government existing over the confiscated government of the Indians; that Howells was the only sovereign who ever solved the problem of perfect government and economy."

Johnson knew that novelty was part of her appeal. "They insist on it at their houses," she wrote, "in a 'great American



Indian author, an exceedingly clever poet, a marvellous new interpreter of verse, 'metrics, and I go and sit looking up at, and down at, and west, and I answer up a little in gale, for the stated people present not to 'leave me.' Still, she preferred what she called "Thanking London" to "astiracious London." In the presence of great English minds, she wrote home, "I feel a warm, a sensible nothing in the midst of one's own library." She was, she felt, "inconceivable, illiterate, woefully lacking, terribly ignorant and insufficiently read." And London, she added, was a challenge—"so very clever, so far beyond me, so great, so penetrating."

She found a publisher for her poems, one of enormous prestige. The Bodley Head brought out *The White Man's Boy* in 1895 to considerable notice. It earned reviews: "The best things in the book," stated the *Glasgow Herald*, "are some Indian tales which fairly breathe the spirit of the Indian and his home in the great forest and the illimitable prairie."

Shortly before breast cancer forced Johnson's retirement from the stage, there was a second English season of entertainments in 1906. She was an exotic visitor in the heart of the British Empire. Ontario author Charlotte Gray, whose biography of Johnson is to appear in 2002, says that "she reversed the cultural flow of empire. She took her lyric pride in her aboriginal heritage to London, and helped create there a sympathetic and enduring image of Canada's First Nations."

Johnson, who never married after she was jilted by a doctor, died in Vancouver in 1913 at the age of 51, leaving a legacy of three books of poetry, two collections of stories and a book of tales. Until about 20 years ago, schoolchildren across Canada were routinely called on to recite her most famous poem, "The Song My People Sing."

The Economists

John Kenneth Galbraith and Robert Mundell

TWO economists from southern Ontario. Two different approaches. Two huge impacts. It can be argued that the two Canadians in the past century have affected the way the world thinks about money and economic life as deeply as John Kenneth Galbraith and Robert Mundell. Galbraith is the liberal's darling, the crone of private wealth and public squallor. Mundell is the father of supply-side economics, the economic gospel of Ronald Reagan's administration, and the creator of the new Toronto services, he is a near-deity.

Born in 1908 in Iona Station, 40 km southwest of London, Ont., Galbraith graduated from Ontario Agricultural College (now the University of Guelph) and turned his doctorate in economics from the University of California at Berkeley. He ran price controls for the U.S. government during the Second World War, advised Democratic presidents from Franklin Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy on economic policy and foreign aid, and taught at Harvard University. To Galbraith, public policy had to counter the excesses of unbridled corporate power, and in brilliant books—more than 30 over the years—and articles pitched to the ordinary reader, he made his case. With his wife, Catherine, Galbraith lives in Cambridge, Mass.



Galbraith and Mundell (below): darlings of the left and right



cutting politics. Mundell now lives in New York City, where he works in the department of economics at Columbia University. Galbraith and Mundell, two men who helped shape the world we live in, both Canadians, but with very different the-
 ories and goals.

The Virtuoso Glenn Gould

THE greatest pianist of the 20th century? Perhaps. The greatest interpreter of the piano works of Johann Sebastian Bach? Without question. Born in 1925 in Toronto, the son of a farmer, Glenn Gould lived for only 50 years, but he left a legacy of recorded work that redefines and expands, in contemporary intelligence and virtuosity, piano playing to new frontiers.

Gould possibly failed from Asperger's syndrome, a neurological disorder that affects hyper-ordained, idiosyncratic loners. Antisocial, ordinarily unable to form personal relationships, Asperger's forms swing from brilliant to isolation, from eerily to awkwardness.

If the words like Gould, the classical pianist who sang along with the music at major performances, the man who always wore a coat, hat and gloves to fight off the cold even in midsummer, is should. He

was a child prodigy who first performed with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at 14 and was almost instantly propelled into the isolated world of music.

Gould toured widely through Europe and North America performing the works



of Beethoven, Mozart, Schoenberg and Hindemith, as well as Bach—he was largely responsible for Bach's ascent to popularity. Always experimenting, always willing to challenge tradition, with clamo-

rous criticism, Gould announced in 1964 that he would abandon the concert stage. He could not achieve perfect performance in live appearances, he suggested, but rather in the recording studio, where he could assemble again together his most golden passages. And he did. His re-recording of Bach's Goldberg Variations in 1981, the year before his death, still ranks as an performance of a particularly challenging piece.

Almost two decades after his death of a stroke in Toronto in 1982, Gould's influence continues to grow. His Toronto apartment building remains a place of pilgrimage for fans from all over the world. There are more than 20 books about him, as well as a play, conferences on his work, documentary films, a popular film and even ballet. The National Ballet of Canada's *The Danceshall Vase* and dancer-choreographer Marjorie Glick's *Homework*. No other pianist, dead or alive, had that remarkable ability to transcend and transform his world and to reach beyond his art.

The Inventor Joseph-Armand Bombardier



1942 army snowmobile, Bombardier (right) major success

IN THE COLD WINTER OF 1934, YVONNE Bombardier saw an urgent message in her husband at the Eastern townships garage in Quebec where he was owner and mechanic-in-chief. "Come immediately," she implored. Joseph-Armand Bombardier arrived to find his second son, Yvon, seriously ill with appendicitis. The family doctor told them it was imperative that they be sent at once to hospital in Sherbrooke, 34 km away, but heavy snow made the route impossible. Yvon died in his father's arms.

That tragedy hit Armand Bombardier at the tender teenage age had been puzzling since he was a teenager about how to build all-terrain vehicles that could operate over snow. Twenty-six years old at the time, the son of a farmer and merchant, he had built and sold a number of embryonic snowmobiles, but he had no working model available that he could have used to save his son.

Back in 1923, when he was just 15 and a student in a nursery in Sherbrooke, Bombardier had constructed his first snowmobile, using an old sleigh, a propeller and the motor from a Ford Model T. He and his brother promptly smashed it into a barn. Four years later, having convinced his father that his future did not lie in the priesthood, he opened a garage in Valcourt where he could fix anything mechanical. In his spare time, his lively mind worked away on his plans for a snow car and other inventions.

After Yvon's death, Bombardier made a crucial breakthrough with a sprocket wheel-and-track system for his snowmobile. That made possible his seven-passenger B-7, which his neighbor Claude Proulx says "resembled an overgrown Volkswagen Bug with a rounded front and plaid sides." The interior was finished with polished veneer, and a good heater kept the passengers warm as well.

The orders poured in, and Bombardier had his first major success. During the Second World War, he developed wide-tracked troop carriers for the Canadian military that were capable of operating in snow, swamp and other difficult terrain. After the war, the business grew, his snowmobile took on new shapes, and Bombardier remained secretly energetic and innovative, conscious always of the competition and the need to diversify.

In 1953, he introduced the wide-track, all-terrain Massey Tractor for commercial work, followed by the versatile and more powerful Massey Carnot. Soon these machines were

moving effortlessly through the mud at construction sites, lumber camps and all the way over. According to Proulx, they were sold in Japan, Africa, Alaska and Australia, as well as all over North America. A Massey Tractor was even used to shift sand in South Africa.

Bombardier had called his B-7 snowmobile the "original wide home." What he desired about, though, was something smaller, lighter, cheaper and more maneuverable. He achieved his goal in 1959. "I'll call this marvelous machine the 'Ski-Dog,'" he told colleagues. "All the rappers will want one and their jobs will be so much easier. This machine will replace their dogs and sleds." Ski-Dog became Ski-Doo, because it had a better ring to it.

Today, Bombardier Inc. and its main competitors, Arctic Cat, Yamaha and Polaris, sell 200,000 snowmobiles a year in North America and Europe. These are an estimated four million snowmobiles in Canada and the United States.

Around Bombardier died of stomach cancer in 1966, at a relatively young man of 56. Today, four of Bombardier's children control 62 per cent of the company's voting shares and his son-in-law Laurent Besseau is chairman of the board. A great Canadian success story, Bombardier has grown into a transportation empire that manufactures Ski-Doo's, of course, but also airplanes, watercraft, rail equipment and subway cars. It does business in more than 80 countries and has plants in Austria, Iceland, Belgium, France, Northern Ireland, Czech Republic, Poland, Mexico, China and the United States. It is probably best known for the Canadair Regional Jet, which has been purchased by airlines in 14 countries.

The elder of eight children in a close-knit family, Bombardier seldom strayed far from his roots in Valcourt. He built his business there, supported the local church, and helped the area prosper. At the 10th anniversary party for L'Auto-Neige Bombardier Inc. (the original name of the company) in 1953, he spoke humbly about his life's doctrine: "love of work, love of your children and the family, love of God."

He'd become rich and powerful, but to the people of Valcourt, he did not change.



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The Thinker Northrop Frye

After he finished his study of the poetic prophetic of William Blake in 1947, Northrop Frye faced a choice: "Either spread into general theories and make endless mistakes in detail, or dig into one period and do it thoroughly." He chose the former; he wrote in his rarely published notebooks, and he agonized over his choice as only an intellectual could. The result was that Frye became the leading literary theorist of his time, a thinker who shaped the way we understand what we read.

Born in 1912 in Sherbrooke in Quebec's Estrie Townships and raised in Montreal, N.B., Frye went to Toronto's Victoria College to become a United Church minister. He preached briefly in Sudbushville, but, deciding he was no cleric, he turned to teaching at his alma mater where he remained for his entire career.

Frye's book on Blake, *Fearful Sym-*

try, in which he began to explore the role of symbol and myth in literature, marked him as an important thinker. His next major work, much his most important, was 1957's *Anatomy of Criticism*, which recast the symbolic universe of Western literature and whipped it into a theory of literary criticism, all but rising to its own art form. His insistence that literary criticism could outline the way mankind thought had profound influence among intellectuals everywhere. While he would not have agreed with the deconstructionist approach that is now dominant in literary studies, Frye's deftly detailed research into symbolism may have laid the groundwork for it.

In 1962, Frye published *The Great Code*, a study of the Bible as a literary work and as the focus of all Western literature. This work of prodigious learning, incredibly difficult to read and understand, was, Frye wrote privately, "a silly and sloppy book," adding uncer-



cainly, "it was also a work of very great genius." Always his own most ardent critic, Frye was convinced the book was unworthy of his faith and his dear wife, Helen. "The point is that genius is not enough. A book worthy of God and Helen must do better than that."

He taught at the University of Toronto 52 years, producing 37 books and more than 650 scholarly articles, and inspiring generations of students until his death in 1991. His genius might not have been enough to satisfy Northrop Frye, but it was enough to force literary scholars everywhere to reassess their thinking.

The Singer Dame Emma Albani

In June, 1871, 23-year-old singer Marie-Louise-Cécile-Emma Lapompré, from Châtillon in Quebec, arrived in England. Fresh from successful performances in Italy and Malta, where she had adopted a new stage name, Emma Albani, she was on her way to join a London-based Italian opera company run by James Henry Mapleson.

The carriage driver took her instead to Mapleson's companion at the famed Covent Garden Opera House—a simple mistake, apparently, but a fortunate one that determined the direction of her entire life and career. Covent Garden's director Frederick Gye (her future father-in-law) quickly agreed Albani, and on April 2, 1872, she made a spectacular London debut as Anna in *La Sonnambula* (*The Sleepwalker*) by Vincenzo Bellini.

Covent Garden was Albani's professional home for the next quarter century, but she toured all over the world. She took on intricate operatic roles at well-attended con-



cert throughout Europe, appeared at the White House and New York City's Metropolitan Opera, and toured Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

Her father, a music teacher, had taught her the harp, piano and organ, and, as a 12-

year-old, she had danced the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII, when he visited Montreal in 1860. She became a favorite of the Royal Family and was especially close to Edward's mother, Queen Victoria—the song at Victoria's private family funeral at Windsor Castle. Her grandson, King George V, made Albani a Dame Commander of the British Empire in 1925.

By then, however, her money was almost all gone, and returning Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King found her, as he wrote, "old and feeble and dependent." King tried to get the Canadian Parliament and the government of Quebec to help her financially, but in vain.

Private fund-raising campaigns, one by the Montreal newspaper *La Presse*, enabled her to live with some dignity until her death after a fall in London in 1930. She was 82. But a sad end could not obscure an astonishing 40-year musical career. Dame Emma Albani was a genuine international superstar, Canada's first, so famous and successful in her world as Shmely Tseine and Celine Dion would be in theirs.



The Entrepreneur Sir Samuel Cunard

THE WORLD TODAY TAKES EASY TRAVEL and communications for granted, but they were relatively recent phenomena. Until the 1830s, Atlantic crossings were always done, depending on the vagaries of wind. But then steam changed ocean travel, just as the railway engine was changing land travel. And the key figure in this process was Nova Scotia businessman Samuel Cunard, the "Steam Lion," who created what was known as "the ocean railway."

Born in Halifax in 1787, the son of a master carpenter, Cunard was a precocious businessman. He was a clerk for the Royal Engineers in Halifax, then joined his father in the marine business and expanded his interests into coal, iron, whaling and shipping. By 1814, Cunard's sailing ships carried the mail between Halifax, Newfoundland and Boston—and by 1819 in Montreal.

He understood at once the major difficulty of the age of rail: there could be no reliability if speed was dependent on the wind. But what, he said, if ships "sought east and steam at their destination with the punctuality of railway trains on land?" There was money in that idea, and when in 1833 the Quebec-built Royal William, the first steamship to cross the North Atlantic, proved the practicability of ocean-going steamships, Cunard was one of the winners.

Six years later, the British government, interested in fostering the growing commerce between Britain and America and considering that mail took 50 to 70 days, invited bids for a regular steam mail service from Liverpool to Halifax, Quebec City and Boston. With several Scottish associates, Cunard won the contract for his British and North America Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. by promising to make two return voyages each month all year long—including the stormy winter months—with gold-liners of 723 tonnes and 300 horsepower.

The first scheduled Royal Mail Ship, the sidewheeler Britannia, began its maiden crossing on July 4, 1840, and arrived in Boston, after stopping in Halifax, in 14 days, eight



Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2 in New York opening the ocean to commerce

hours. Cunard himself was among the 63 passengers as transatlantic service by steam began.

As the business boomed, Cunard expanded into land travel. In 1841, he contracted with the Nova Scotia government to carry passengers and mail by horse stage coach from Halifax to Pictou and points in between in 87 hours, the service usually tied to the arrival of his mail ships.

By 1847, the London government wanted faster transatlantic mail service and moved into a new arrangement with Cunard, offering him a greatly increased annual subsidy of 145,000 pounds (up from 55,000 pounds). The contract called for vessels of at least 400 horsepower to leave Liverpool for New York City and Boston alternately each Sunday. To expand the service, Cunard built four new wood-hulled sidewheelers, America, Cassin, Europa and Niagara, each of 1,600 tonnes.

These coal-burning steamers with their 90-man crews could make 100 knots, burning 35 tonnes of coal each day. But they could complete the North Atlantic crossing in 12 days and 22 hours, while carrying 400 tonnes of cargo and 340 first-class passengers. Businessmen, immigrants and tourists increasingly came to rely on the Cunard fleet.

By now, Cunard lived in England, superintending his vast mercantile empire. He moved into iron ships in 1855 and to propeller-driven vessels in 1862. Cunard vessels were the first to use navigation lights, the first to employ electric lighting and workmen. Tough in business matters, Cunard nonetheless put safety ahead of speed and profit. But not so far ahead, his company motto was "Speed, Comfort, Safety." Though there were collisions and mishaps, as Cunard lines was lost at sea until the Lusitania, sunk by a German U-boat on May 7, 1915, only in the First World War. The Cunard sailing reputation was good as gold.

Knighted in 1859, Cunard, a wealthy man, died five years later at age 77 in London. His company, still in commerce today, runs the Queen Elizabeth 2 and cruise-ship and cargo lines. The carpenter's son from Halifax transformed sea communications, bringing Europe and America closer together.

The Prosecutor Louise Arbour

A CANADIAN, JOHN H. HUNTER, WAS THE author of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations document proclaiming the "equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family." A half-century later, a francophone judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal became the United Nations' chief prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, a major exercise in putting *Shakespeare's* principles into practice.

Louise Arbour's mission, in her words, was the development of nothing less than a "criminal-law-enforcement agency" to punish crimes against humanity. No future war-torn countries, she believed, could be "built upon impunity and injustice."

Within weeks of taking on her United Nations assignment in October, 1996, Arbour went to the Balkan city of Vukovar to observe the exhumation of a mass grave. She had anticipated finding a row line of bodies in a narrow trench. Instead, she found chaos, arms thrown in a heap. Young men, she could see as she got closer. "I watched the bodies coming out of the ground and it was like they were coming alive again," she told *Maclean's*. "They were demanding to be identified. They were demanding that their names be told."

Progress was slow. Arbour had to be sure of her ground. She was engaged in an experiment in international criminal justice, if it failed, she was sure it would never be tried again in her lifetime. The work itself was painstaking, and especially difficult as time eroded memory and evidence. The co-operation of the world's governments did not come easily, and sometimes did not come at all.

Born in Montreal in 1947, Arbour was 10 when her parents separated and she was raised by her mother, who owned a small women's clothing store. After graduating in law from the University of Montreal, she moved to Ontario when she was 24. She was a professor at York University's Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto before her appointment to the Ontario bench in 1987.

She faced her share of controversial issues both as a law professor and as appeals court judge. As vice-president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association in the mid-1980s, she successfully challenged the law that prevented sex victims from being questioned in court about their sexual history.



Photo: J. G. Smith

now, judges may allow such questions if they decide the history is relevant. In 1992, Arbour co-authored a Court of Appeal decision upholding a lower court acquittal of an accused Second World War *war criminal*. Those words brought harsh criticism, but it was nothing compared to the searing public scrutiny she would face as a war crimes prosecutor.

As Arbour admitted, she had a lot to learn about the UN job. Her background was in criminal justice, not international law, and certainly not in politics. Apart from her tough-minded 1975 to 1976 inquiry into conditions at Kingston, Ont.'s notorious Prison for Women, she had no experience in dealing with the news media. Her initial instincts as the war crimes tribunal were all wrong. She thought it would be best if the could go on with charge quietly.

But quiet was the very opposite of what she needed. The sleepy Dutch city of The Hague, the prosecutor's headquarters, was a long way from where the evil had been perpetrated, in Sarajevo or Kigali. "We had to be out there," she said, adding that when the "usual being more passive and media friendly, the public displayed interest and support, which encouraged politicians."

There were reasons—too few for some, too many for others. Arbour managed to raise some funding and information from an inclusive international community. The Bosnian tribunal was given muscle; among her indictments were those of three former government ministers for genocide. In the case of Yugoslavia, she secured convictions for war crimes, although not in staggering numbers. Then, in the aftermath of Serbia's rape of Kosovo, she issued a May, 1999, arrest warrant for Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic for crimes against humanity. She said on U.S. television that her Yugoslav co-

band was writing "the most important chapter in the history of criminal and international humanitarian law."

Arbour received much accolade for her work at The Hague and last year Prime Minister Jean Charest named the tough but gracious jurist to the Supreme Court of Canada. When she departed from The Hague to take up her Supreme Court seat, it was clear she had left a lasting mark. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan praised her for harnessing "a world in which the rule of law will prevail in the affairs of nations and their peoples."

The Entertainers Cirque du Soleil

THERE IS SOMETHING, almost old and about the traditional circus-ring circus—tired elephants, mazy lions and droopy-eyed clowns performing their threadbare routines. But at Cirque du Soleil, the new form of circus that has swept the world, energy, imagination and new talent collide.

Cirque du Soleil's origins lie in the age-old tradition of street performances. In 1982, a 22-year-old fire-eater, Guy Laliberté, along with Gilles Ste-Croix, a juggler, and Daniel Gauthier, who became the Cirque's president, created a summer festival in their St-Paul, Que., that featured friends—jugglers, acrobats and other street entertainers. The show was a hit and in 1984, when the provincial government wanted Montreal to celebrate the 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's voyage to North America, in typical Canadian fashion Laliberté and Gauthier applied for and received a grant of \$1.5 million from Quebec City to create Cirque du Soleil.

The show performed around Quebec under an 800-seat high-blue-and-yellow big top, and it drew huge crowds with its new-style circus. There were no animals, only amazingly talented jugglers, contortionists who turn their bodies into Silly Putty, trapeze artists and acrobats, all sporting astonishing multicoloured costumes, and backed by superb lighting and imaginative music. "We used everything from everywhere," recalled Guy Caron, the first artistic director.

When the Cartier celebrations ended, the Cirque continued. There was a bigger



Photo: J. G. Smith

one, a new director in Francis Digne, an Italian-Belgian artist, and soon a host of new productions took to the road across Canada and the United States. In 1996, Cirque du Soleil went to Europe, in 1997 to Japan, and everywhere the response was awe and delight. "Now there are permanent facilities in Las Vegas and in Walt Disney World in Florida, along with offices in Europe and Asia. The company's headquarters, however, remain in Montreal in a \$40-million complex where more than 600 employees keep the now-giant enterprise humming.

This year, Cirque du Soleil is performing across different shows on four con-

tinents. There are IMAX movies, CDs and boutiques—and there is a social conscience. Cirque du Soleil gives about one per cent of total ticket revenues to help youth at risk from Montreal to Brazil to Canada.

Above all, however, there is the entertainment that has dazzled nearly 24 million people. A Dutch reviewer noted that the Cirque is "dedicated to breaking down old ideas and preconceptions" and, he added, it succeeds brilliantly. So it does. That Quebec company has changed an age-old art form into something new—and better.

The Populist

Alphonse Desjardins

Over a hundred years ago, Alphonse Desjardins formed the first credit union in North America, routing it out of his home in Lévis, Que. The first savings deposit was only 10 cents, but within months Desjardins had 721 members in his little co-op.

Born in 1854, in Lévis, the son of an impoverished day labourer, he was educated in common-law schools. In 1897, when he was 42 years old and working as a French-language stenographer in the House of Commons in Ottawa, he heard a parliamentary debate about the crippling cost of borrowing money. That struck a chord in the deeply religious and socially conscious Desjardins, who had long been interested in mutual assistance societies. He determined that it would be his mission to found a people's bank, or *caisse populaire*, where working people could pool their resources and be assured of fair business practices and reasonable borrowing rates.

Over the next three years, Desjardins led the grassroots with a dose analysis of the European credit unions that had appeared in the mid-19th century. On Dec. 6, 1900, he founded the Caisse populaire de Lévis—a considerable personal risk, because he at first had to secure all of its financial liability for his new bank. He kept his job in Ottawa during parliamentary sessions, relying on his wife, Dorothee, to manage the Lévis enterprise for the months of the year.

Desjardins' idea for *caisses populaires* or credit unions caught fire, spreading throughout Quebec and the United States. He promoted his cause relentlessly, and lobbied successfully for laws to recognize co-operative banks. In 1905, he was invited to New Hampshire and Massachusetts to help organize the first credit unions in the United States. By the time of his death in 1920, there were 226 caisses in North America, all with his distinctive stamp of co-operation in financial matters.

The impact that Desjardins founded continues to bear his name. Le Mouvement Desjardins has over 1,200 caisses with assets of \$76.7 billion and a strong international presence, operating in four provinces and in 25 countries in Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Africa and the Americas.

Desjardins was determined to better the lives of French-Canadians, but his influence spread far beyond the borders of Quebec to nations around the world.



The story of her life is revealed in an evocative biography, *Howser Dies*, by Ottawa author Margaret Nipodarnik-Josaniak, published last year by the Canadian Medical Association. Born Leonora Annetta Howard in 1851 to a farm family near Farmersville (now Athens), Ont., northeast of Kingston, she wanted desperately to be a doctor.

Since women were not yet accepted at Canadian medical schools, she headed south, graduating "with honors" in 1876 from the University of Michigan's department of medicine and surgery. The next year, she sailed for Shanghai as a member of the U.S.-based Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Assembling a seven-woman medical-missionary team, she opened a hospital for Chinese women and children in Tientsin, now Tianjin, 135 km southeast of Beijing. She married Rev. Alexander King in 1884 in Tientsin.

Leading the WFMS, she used her carefully built links with aristocratic Chinese to establish a mixed hospital near Tientsin, along with free clinics, and eventually a full-fledged training facility for female medical staff. In addition, she made everyday visits to the homes of the ill as well as frequent tours to meet the sick in rural areas—a full excursion and one to which she was utterly committed. During her 47 years in China, King returned to Canada only twice before her death in 1925 in Tientsin.

She was a pioneer. The post-war influx of Canadian missionaries to China did not begin until a quarter century after she started work in China. Leonora Howard King was their model.

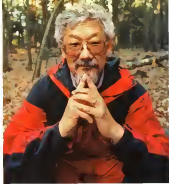


King (top), *Bellevue*, opening hospitals and saving lives in China

The China Doctor
Dr. Leonora
Howard King

Leonora Howard King was the first Canadian woman doctor in China, but her name is not as famous as those of the medical missionaries who followed her decades later, boasting personalities like Norman Bethune and Robert McCann. King, however, was well-connected. Canada's Empress Dowager, the guardian of the infant emperor, awarded her the Imperial Order of the Double Dragon, making her a mandarin for her work as a medical missionary during the Sino-Japanese war in the mid-1890s.

A Canadian woman accepted out for a rare honour by Chinese imperial authorities, the first Western woman to receive such recognition that brought King notice in both Canada and China, but the lineage did not last long. Leonora King had not the slightest interest for self-promotion. Titles and accolades diverted the true purpose and meaning of her life. Her real impact was on the thousands of Chinese women and children whose the need and many of whose lives she saved without thought of payment.

The Environmentalist
David Suzuki

IN JULY THIS YEAR, BROADCASTER AND ENVIRONMENTALIST David Suzuki visited Unkenkari's And Sea, a visit to that is one of the world's great inland bodies of water. Or so it was until the 1930s, before the former Soviet government began to dam the rivers that led to the And in order to establish a cotton industry on the surrounding plains. The sea shrank, and so did the population that relied on its waters for their food and livelihood. Pollution, environmental degradation and stress increased. The casualty rate doubled. The tuberculosis rate soared to the highest in the world. Former fishing villages found themselves 100 km inland. The region died.

For Suzuki it was "an ecological, economic and human health disaster," one more and one among many in the modern world. Yet he was optimistic about the lesson to be learned—"lessons on how not to use a resource, lessons on how not to conduct any culture and, perhaps most important, lessons on how connected human health is to that of the natural world."

Suzuki points to us convey science's truth and consequences. He has "pioneered interest in science and biology in film years ago," writes *Maclean's* reader Christine Brown-Magnum, from Lym, Ont. Born in Vancouver in 1918, Suzuki made the previous boyhood years spent with his business-omnibus father on fishing and hiking expeditions. After Japan attacked Pearl

Harbor in 1941, his was one of hundreds of Japanese-Canadian families relocated to the interior of British Columbia by the nervous federal government. He has two commoning memories from his childhood. His perfectionist father taught him to be sensitive to nature and gave him an appreciation for the fragility and beauty of the environment. And the family's wartime relocation left him with an acute awareness of how devastating cultural and ethnic exclusion can be. He, his parents and sisters, all born in Canada, were shunned as though they were the enemy.

After attending Antioch College in Massachusetts on a scholarship from 1954 to 1958, Suzuki earned a doctorate in zoology at the University of Chicago in just three years. He served as a faculty member at the University of British Columbia in the 1960s, and for a while was completely absorbed by reading, research, writing, travel and conservation. Yet he grew restless and disillusioned with university life.

Always a hellbent conservationist, he gravitated towards media work and did three half-hour science talks for CBC-TV in 1969. That led in 1971 to Suzuki on Science, also on CBC. Three years later brought *Steven Magee*, a program he piloted while hosting *Quirks and Quarks*, a science show that originated on

CBC Radio. In 1979, he took over *The Heart of Things*, a program that addresses issues in science, medicine, wildlife and technology, and soon made it his own. Within five years, the show was being seen in 13 countries. Now, in Suzuki enters his third season, *The Heart of Things* reaches 60 nations from Zurich to Australia and Chile.

"Ideally TV was 'a clerk,'" he says. He was called, however, how powerful it could be "as a means of educating people about the importance and implications of science." It was also a way of highlighting his concerns about the dangers of a technological society divorced from its natural roots and controlled by unscrupulous forces. He could, in short, have an impact. "Our challenge," he asserted in *Mississippi*, his 1987 memoir, "is to make those that drive the wheels in, touch them emotionally and challenge them intellectually as that afterwards, rather than giving in to gloom and despair, the substance is gathered in to it."

Increasingly, Suzuki's message was focused on the environment, which he saw headed in a downward spiral. Resources were finite. Forests and fish were in decline. Pollution threatened the health of entire civilizations. The climate was undergoing radical change.

In 1990, he and his wife, Tina Collis, who live in Vancouver, established the David Suzuki Foundation, which spends \$3.5 million a year to study and publicize those issues. His message is being heard around the world. ■

Making Their Marks

From the zipper to the paint roller and the light bulb, Canadians have long demonstrated fertile minds

By Geoffrey Stevens

WHAT DO THE ZIPPER, SNOWBLOWER, CHOCOLATE bar and the tea-gravy suit have in common? Why all were invented by Canadians, of course. How about lemons, the green garbage bag, frozen food, Filler Brak or that wire line down the middle of roads everywhere? Sure, so were. Canadians have made their mark on the world in many ways. Some, like those featured in the preceding pages, have withered great works, thought deep thoughts, solved international crises or been acknowledged for medical or scientific breakthroughs. Others like Thomas Sterry Heston made their mark—literally, in his case—in a more modest, but no less indelible, way. Here was the 19th-century chemistry professor at McGill University who invented the green ink dye—because it is exceptionally difficult for fingers to duplicate—has been used in printing U.S. currency since 1862. Hence the term “greenback.”



Heston (top), Rogers (above), Doyle (right) carrying an influence beyond Canada's borders

While Heston went on to occupy a prestigious chair at the Manchester Institute of Technology, Tennessee Norton Bessley had a rather experience with his 1940 invention, the paint roller. Unable to find brush-backed rollers, he couldn't even afford to defend his invention from patent poachers. His roller has revolutionized the painting and decorating industry, but Bessley died poor and unsure.

Now as Toronto inventor Edward S. Rogers who revolutionized broadcasting in 1925 when he perfected his alternating-current radio tube, making batteryless home radios practical, he patented his invention into the Rogers communications empire. In 1873, Henry Woodward, a medical student in Toronto, achieved the scientific breakthrough that made the electric light bulb a practical proposition. But he sold out to an American, Thomas Edison, and emigrated to Britain. Prior Lyndburner Robinson, however, hung at A. Milson, Ont., tool salesman. He was frustrated with the screw-down that slipped and grabbed his hand, so he invented a better screw and screwdriver. Square-headed Robersons are



still manufactured in Milton by Roberson Inc. Another happy story is that of Winnipeg electrical engineer John Haggis. While doing research on hypothermia at the University of Toronto in 1943, he came up with an idea for an electrical device that could resist a stopped heart and regulate heartbeat. The following year, he built his first pacemaker at the National Research Council. Haggis benefited personally from his invention, having a pacemaker implanted in 1965 to correct his irregular heartbeat. He died another 13 years, dying at age 79.

Arthur Gansing, a St. Stephen, N.B., confectioner, lived even longer (to age 100), which was sensible as he is said to have eaten two pounds of chocolate every day of his life. His claim to fame: he invented the chocolate bar. Although the claim is in dispute—south of the border, caramel-milked Milton S. Heryny had the same bright idea around the same time—there can be no doubt that Gansing introduced the first chocolate bar with nuts in 1910. Gansing Box, a still going strong in St. Stephen.



Other Canadians have found unique ways to make their presence felt in the world. Take Joseph Whinsdale Doyle, an adventurer who was born in Toronto just a few months after Confederation. They called him “Klondike Joe” because he made his fortune on the rush to the gold fields in 1897. In 1905, he led the Klondike Expedition in a challenge for the Stanley Cup (they lost). At the start of the First World War, he raised his own machine gun unit and went to England, then was dispatched to Russia to organize that country's railway system. After the Bolshevik Revolution, he took over the collection and distribution of food as chairman of the All-Russian Food Board. Somehow, he became a trusted emissary between the Bolsheviks and Romanians and emerged, according to legend, to save the crown jewels of Romania by running a Russian blockade. He negotiated a peace treaty between Romania and Russia, engineered the escape of 54 Romanian hostages in Sevastopol, did a year of spying for Britain and France, and was apparently the lover of Romanian Queen Marie on the side. She was certainly taken with our Klondike Joe, describing him as a man “who, by his extraordinary force of will and perseverance, goes through everything.”

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In June, their efforts were rewarded. Education Minister Jean Poirras announced that a Canadian history course will become mandatory for all Grade 11 students as of 2002. "There's a lot of students in their graves today who would like to have seen this happen before they left the scene," says Montbouchagne.

For many teachers and concerned parents, the Nova Scotia initiative is a small but significant victory in an ongoing battle to keep Canadian history alive in the country's schools. Currently, five provinces—Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba—insist that students complete at least one Canadian history course to obtain a high-school diploma. Elsewhere, it is either optional or taught as part of social studies courses, including geography and economics. Historian Jack Greenwood is appalled. "Is there a nation in the world, other than Canada, that doesn't teach its history to its children?" he asks. History, Greenwood argues, is vital to any sense of national identity—"It is the one thing we have that is ours alone. History is what

Cover Education

Reopening the History Books

Canadians are woefully ignorant of the past

By D'Arcy Jenish

EACH NOVEMBER, IN THE WEEK LEADING UP TO Remembrance Day, Fred Montbouchagne visits elementary and secondary schools near his home in New Glasgow, N.S., to talk about the two world wars. The 74-year-old veteran, longtime legion member and retired insurance agent enjoys the students, but admits that those visits usually exasperate him. The students' questions, he says, reveal that most know very little about either war. Some students, in fact, are hearing about them for the first time. "Our young people are simply not learning about our war efforts or Canadian history in general," says Montbouchagne. "It's eroding our national sense of self."

Mary Nova Scotia veterans share his concern. In May 1995, a group of former soldiers travelled to Holland to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe. There, they were shocked to discover that Dutch children knew more than their own grandchildren about Canada's role in defeating Nazi Germany. Working through their local legions, they have since pressured the Nova Scotia government to increase history instruction in provincial schools.

makes Canada different than other countries."

But some educators say history's place on school agendas is never very secure, even in provinces where the subject is mandatory. Many parents and students put a higher priority on math, sciences and computer studies—all considered to be better tickets to good jobs. "Kids wonder what they're going to get out of studying history," says Bruce Corpeau, 17, who is heading into Grade 12 at Pictou Secondary School in Pictou, N.S. Part of the problem may be the way the subject is taught. Kenneth Osborne, professor emeritus at the University of Manitoba, says

secondary school principals in several provinces routinely assign history courses to teachers who have no academic background in the subject. "It isn't as something the phys-ed guy can teach to fill out his timetable," says Osborne. "There's a perception that if you can read a book you can teach history."

Despite the setbacks, some academics are optimistic about the future of the discipline. Chaff Gifford, director of the Institute of Canadian Studies at the University of Ottawa, says that during the past 30 years historians have

www.montbouchagne.ca
for links

produced a huge amount of new research that illuminates the everyday lives of aboriginals, women, immigrants and often overlooked by previous generations of scholars. The result is a broader, richer view of the past, with increased potential for more exciting classroom material. "We tend to have a distal view of our history," says Gaffard, "the story of our political, business and religious leaders. Now, our challenge is to get the new material into the school system."

Osden was encouraged by the creation of private organizations dedicated to promoting knowledge of the country's past. The Toronto-based Dominion Institute, launched three years ago, has engaged public attention with its twice-annual history quizzes, conducted by the Argus Read Group, in which Canadians of all ages have scored poorly. Of the 1,500 Canadians polled in the July quiz this year, only 54 per cent knew that the hammering of the last spike in 1885 marked the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway; while more 34 per cent could name the player—Paul Henderson—who



Young and O'Grady at Fort Henry's 160th-century military life

scored the winning goal in the final game of the 1972 Canada-U.S.S.R. hockey series. To address the problem, the institute's founder and executive director, Rudyard Griffiths, suggests creating national guidelines for teaching history to ensure that students in all regions study similar material. But more obstacles are provincial governments, who have exclusive jurisdiction over education, will never agree to such standards. Still, the institute plans to poll history teachers from coast to coast this fall to determine which events they think should be taught nationwide.

A second organization, the Toronto-based Historia Foundation of Canada, began operating in January with a \$25-million commitment from the British Columbia Foundation and a number of programs aimed at teachers. Historia is taking over the *History Alive!* TV series, started by the CRB Foundation. As well, it will assume responsibility for running the foundation's heritage fairs, which run in schools across the country each spring. Students from grades 4 to 9 portray historical events through music, art, drama or other media, and compete for regional and national recognition. In July, the organization housed 25 elementary and secondary teachers for an eight-day program at the University of Ottawa, exposing them to new educational resources designed to make history more stimulating. Historia officials demonstrated role-playing kits that allow students to step into the shoes of former Canadians. "Our approach is to make history come alive through participatory learning," says executive director Thomas Newberry. "We've had a generation of neglect of history, and we are only now starting to see some revival."

Museums and historical parks are also working with teachers to help make the past come alive. Fort Henry, built between 1812 and 1814 to protect Kingston, Ont., from invasion by American forces, now hosts children in grades 7 and 8 for overnight stays. The students get a taste of 19th-century military life, polishing brass buttons and eating soldiers' stew. On summer days, the fort averages 1,000 visitors, who delight in demonstrations of red-uniformed soldiers marching in the parade square or firing cannons. Earlier this month, Das O'Grady of Richmond, Ont., toured the fort with his daughter Allison and her friend Ashley Young, both 13. "History has lost a lot of its flash," says O'Grady, "but places like this offer kids first-hand, participatory experience." And that can make the past seem more immediate, and compelling. ■

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Testing Canadians

Only 29 per cent of Canadians passed this year's Canada Day history quiz, conducted by the Argus Read Group for the Dominion Institute and the Council for Canadian Unity. Of the 1,500 respondents, those aged 55 and older had a 35-per-cent pass rate, compared with only 11 per cent for those aged 18 to 34. The 15 questions focused on key events in Canadian history and included:

- In 1535, which famous European explorer charted the St. Lawrence River, with assistance from native peoples, and claimed the region for France?
- After more than a decade of construction and a string of political scandals, what great Canadian engineering feat was completed in 1885 with the hammering of the last Spike?
- In 1923, Dr. Frederick Banting and a team of researchers at the University of Toronto won Canada's first Nobel Prize. What medical breakthrough is Banting most commonly associated with?
- The final game of the 1972 Canada-Soviet Union hockey series took place at one of the great moments in Canadian sporting history. What was the name of the player who scored the winning goal for Canada?
- Founded in 1812 by the Earl of Selkirk, what agricultural community was the first permanent European colony in the Canadian West and a gateway to the fur trade of the interior?

ANSWERS: A) Jacques Cartier B) Canadian Pacific Railway; C) The discovery of insulin; D) Paul Henderson; E) Red River Settlement

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Olympic History

The unknown Olympian

George Orton won his gold medal eight years
before Canada even sent a team to the Games

On a sweltering July afternoon in 1900, George Orton, a stocky runner from Stratford, Ont., stepped onto a track in Paris to a murmuring of cheers, mostly from American spectators. Having dominated North American middle-distance running for nearly a decade, Orton had come to Paris to compete in several events, including his specialty, the semiphrase, at the second-ever modern Olympic Games. It was Orton's day—he defeated Boston's Sidney Reuben by two seconds to become Canada's first-ever Olympic champion. But there was no celebration back in Canada, nor any hero's welcome when Orton sailed home. The reason? Orton achieved his distinction as a member of the United States squad because Canada didn't send a team to the 1900 Games.

One hundred years later, as 209 Canadian athletes prepare to compete at the Sydney Olympics next month, Orton's story is a tale of a very different time. Born in 1873, he became involved in athletics literally by accident. Temporarily paralysed by a fall in childhood, he had overcome his handicap by sitting behind the family horse-drawn buggy, which had earned him the nickname "the boy who never walked." When his father, impressed with his son's speed, entered him in a local track meet, Orton won the half-mile and the mile. He continued to run while

attending the University of Toronto and, later, the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he won more American national championships than any previous athlete. That competitive record—and fairly relaxed rules concerning U.S. citizenship—earned Orton a spot on the American team. But he wasn't the only Canadian singer wearing red, white and blue; he was joined by 800- and 1,500-m runner Alexander Grant of St. Mary's, Ont., his brother Dick and Ronald MacDonald of Hamilton, N.S. MacDonald won the 1898 Boston Marathon, while Dick Grant was runner-up in 1899.

The athletics competition, which opened on Bastille Day, July 14, was marred by controversy. For a track, organizers had simply scooped out a 500-m oval in the grass at a Paris horse-racing circuit. To the athletes' amusement, the course had several dips and mounds, while in final semiphrase run slightly uphill through a grove of trees, causing spectators watching for a better view to leave their seats and inadvertently interfere with the competitors.

The Americans arrived in Paris to find the finals of several events, including the 2,500-m semiphrase, had been scheduled for the next day, a Sunday despite earlier assurances to



Orton: the boy who never walked



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Olympic History



An critical phase of the finish line in Paris: no recognition in Canada

Sunday competitors would be held. A number of U.S. competitors boycotted for religious reasons, so in Ottawa first event, the 400-m hurdles, only three runners answered the siren's call. Orton finished last, but that was good enough for the first medal ever by a Canadian at the Olympic Games.

Less than an hour later, he returned to the track for the triple hurdle. The clear favorite, Orton was content to let others set the pace until the final lap. "About 300 yards from home," Orton later wrote in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "I seemed to realize that I was in the race for which I had come 4,000 miles." As the runner headed into the woods, Orton began his sprint and emerged from the trees with a sizeable lead. He won easily, collapsing across the line in world-record time.

Orton's Canadian teammates were less fortunate. Alex Gurne was not able to adjust to the bumpy track conditions, while the manahonts, Dick Gurne and MacDonald, struggled in grueling 39° C heat on a poorly supervised course round through the streets of Paris. Both finished more than an hour behind the winner. MacDonald claimed the first three

finishers had taken discomfite, while Dick Gurne unsuccessfully sued the International Olympic Committee, maintaining he was knocked down by a cyclist as he was about to overtake the leader.

Soon after the Paris Games, Orton gave up competitive athletics to become track coach at the University of Pennsylvania and manager of the Penn Relays, the largest annual U.S. collegiate track meet. He retired to New Hanover when he died until his death in 1958. Though a modest and unassuming man who considered himself only a "fine runner," he was revered in his adopted home. One Philadelphia sports-writer hailed him as the "premier American athlete of all time."

In Canada, however, Orton received no formal recognition for his Olympic victory during his lifetime. It was only in 1977, years after his death, that he was inducted into the new country's Sports Hall of Fame. But even with that honor, Orton remains Canada's greatest unknown Olympian.

Tom Borsillo

Fighting for a Better Life

By Susan McClelland

Like most eight-year-olds, Sebastian Weyberg chatters on, zipping the Internet and playing with friends. It's hard to imagine that only a few years ago this bright, blue-eyed Toronto youngster could not relate to other people or communicate with them, and spent his days obsessively spinning the lids of pots or the wheels of toy cars. Sebastian has autism, a neurological disorder that interferes with brain development and affects at least 30,000 Canadians. Despite being autistic, Sebastian now lives a more normal life thanks largely to a therapist with repeated reinforcement of behavioural, social, linguistic and academic tasks. "Intensity is the major factor," says Dr. Peter Szatmari, a child psychiatrist at McMaster University in Hamilton. "The more intense the behavioural intervention, the better the child will do."

Unlike the United States, where ABA programs are widely funded, public

responded to the therapy as quickly as his brother. In an effort to get more help, the Weybergs and 20 other families are suing the Ontario government for \$75 million, claiming their kids have been denied medical treatment.

Their hopes have been buoyed by a similar case in British Columbia, where, on July 26, a provincial Supreme Court judge ruled that the

B.C. government discriminated against autistic children by failing to provide funding for an ABA-based program, called Lovatt Autism Treatment. The government is appealing the decision. In her ruling, Judge Marise Allan found that the government violated the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and recommended ways the provincial health ministry could fund ABA-based programs. Lawyers for the B.C. province plan to ask for compensation for the 30 families involved, which could amount to several million dollars. Sabrina Fournier, executive director of the B.C. chapter of Families for Early Autism Treatment, a national nonprofit group, says the judgment could affect the availability of treatment across Canada. The Langley, B.C., sociologist, and mother of 12-year-old Michelle Tamir, one of four children named in the suit, adds "A judicial decision is setting out what the health system must fund. This is unprecedented in Canada."

The ABA system was developed in the 1940s when psychologists used it to help people with neurological and cognitive problems. In the 1960s, California psychologist Ivar Lovaas used ABA principles to develop a program for autistic children. Several models have evolved from Lovaas's work, usually involving up to 40 hours a week of



Father and daughter Michelle: a B.C. victory

day based on a system called applied behavioral analysis (ABA). For five years, he has spent more than 30 hours a week in one-on-one instruction to dramatically improve his social and learning skills. So dramatically, in fact, that next week, Sebastian will join a Grade 2 class and begin attending school on a regular basis for the first time in his life.

He has come a long way in overcoming the problems in social interaction, communication and behaviour typical of autism. From the age of 2, Sebastian had difficulty learning to talk, lacked understanding of social relationships and engaged in repetitive activities such as rocking, hand-clapping and becoming fixated on objects. The ABA-based therapy that transformed his life, many researchers say, is the most effective treatment for autism. It involves sessions in which therapists intensively engage stu-

dents with repeated reinforcement of behavioural, social, linguistic and academic tasks. "Intensity is the major factor," says Dr. Peter Szatmari, a child psychiatrist at McMaster University in Hamilton. "The more intense the behavioural intervention, the better the child will do."

dollars have generally not been available in Canada. As a result, only those parents who can afford the estimated \$40,000 in annual costs are able to provide the full range of ABA-based therapy for their children. To cover the costs, many parents borrow heavily, as the Weybergs did. The couple—Simon Weyberg is a dental physician and his wife, Robyn, a stay-at-home mom—have another autistic son, Nathaniel, Sebastian's identical twin, who has not

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Health

INSTRUCTION: For the treatment to be effective, experts say, therapy must be undertaken for a prolonged period of time, in some cases several years. That makes the therapy expensive, especially since many families have to hire U.S. specialists, because few Canadians are trained to do ABA with autistic children.

But research shows the approach *can* work. In a 1987 study by Louisa of 19 autistic children who received 40 hours a week of treatment for two years, nine successfully completed Grade 1 without assistance. And eight were able to complete the grade in special classes. "We know that all children benefit," says psychologist Isabel Sanchez, an autism specialist at TWK/Gower Health Centre in Halifax. "Some are no longer even classified as autistic."

Other research has shown that ABA-based therapies can work wonders, particularly if children start treatment before the age of 5. And in Alberta, as a result of a 1996 lawsuit, the government now funds a pilot project for 15 children between the ages of 2 and 5 in Edmonton.

Even children with mild autism have trouble functioning in a regular classroom, says psychologist Susan Bryson, director of the autism research unit at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. "And virtually all of them require living situations with some supervision—in many cases a lot," she adds. In a report compiled in British Columbia, an economist estimated that by providing a Louisa-like treatment starting at a young age, taxpayers save about \$1.5 million over the life of an autistic person. The reason: Without treatment, many autistic adults spend their lives in supervised settings.

Until recently, the response to autistic special needs has been minimal. Parents repeatedly told *Maclean's* that it took them months, and often more than a year, to get an appointment with a specialist—and even longer to get a diagnosis. Public programs available for



*Rokya Wynberg
and Sebastian
transformed*

says, "these kids have been robbed." For years, Finck and his wife, Elizabeth, have lobbied the provincial government to help cover the cost of their child's therapy. Now, Finck says, he and others across other families in the province are considering suing the Nova Scotia government.

Like many parents of autistic children, the Fincks have spent more than \$75,000 on Laurence's treatment and gone heavily into debt as a result. But, they say the debt seems insignificant compared with Laurence's progress. The child, who began Grade 1 next week, tests at a Grade 2 level and plays happily with other children. Finck says his son may never be cured of autism, but he hopes the child will be able to live independently, have relationships and hold down a job. In the end, says Finck, isn't that something all parents want for their children? ■

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Campbell campaigning in Vancouver in 1992. She watched a crisis unfold

Films

Docs with daring

Among the offerings at Montreal's film festival are intriguing works from the NFB

By Brian D. Johnson

There was a time, in the 1980s, when leading between the Montreal and Toronto film festivals rippled on a par with the old rivalry between the Leafs and the Canadiens. But with the Toronto event now firmly established as the continent's leading festival, there is no longer any real contest. And last week, as the Montreal World Film Festival launched its 24th edition (Aug. 25 to Sept. 4), it had already lost a couple of local heroes to the upcoming silver anniversary of the Toronto event (Sept. 7 to 16). Montreal's most prominent filmmaker, Denis Aronoff, and Quebec director Robert Laporte both chose Toronto for the North American premieres of their movies, *Jeune fille* and *Punkie World* respectively.

The Montreal festival is, however, unveiling a number of intriguing documentaries from the National Film Board, which has its headquarters in the city. Like the festival, the NFB has seen

better days, but its current crop shows the downward institution still keeping the flame of Canadian documentary tradition alive. It also reveals a curious trend: three of the NFB films, *Win Campbell Through the Looking Glass*, *Spirits of Havana* and *Tejano Gypsies*, are fish-out-of-water tales of Canadian women in a foreign environment. And a fourth, *My Father's Canada*, documents a daughter falling into the wonderland of her father's home movies.

Win Campbell Through the Looking Glass offers a fascinating account of the rise and fall of Canada's only female prime minister. Toronto-based director Michel Janz paints a relatively sympathetic portrait of a rather blundering politician. It's a bit like watching a train wreck, and the film reveals so much about the man who handled Campbell as a docu about this woman caught out of her depth. It portrays a fraternity of spin doctors who capture campaigns with such cynicism that they

traditionally refer to their candidate as "the body." Campbell was a "body" who refused to wince—or popped the buttons off—almost every disingenuous strategy they threw her way.

Her Progressive Conservative handlers—ranging from former party president John Tarr to pollster Alan Gregg—recall their shock at her various howlers, notably her comment that an election campaign is no place to discuss policy. Gregg is especially vicious. Describing her as "this woman who just seemed to be screwing up all the time," he recalls "She was kind of achromatic. On the one hand she'd say, 'I don't know what I'm doing, so you guys just do whatever you want,' and on the other hand she'd say 'I want to do things differently.'" And by failing to support a controversial series of Clinton-bashing campaign ads, he says, "the leader as much as confirmed that her party were serial peeps who would stoop to making fun of Jean Chrétien's face."

With her film, Janz portrays Campbell as neither heroine nor villain, but she gives her simple chance to defend herself. The former Canadian consul-general in Los Angeles, who plans to move to New York City next month with her boyfriend, Hershey Felder, recalls her ordeal in blunt interviews. And after what she went through, it seems a miracle that she survived with her self-esteem intact.

Spirits of Havana follows the odyssey of musical ambassador Jane Bunnett as she travels through Cuba. A Toronto jazz saxophonist and flutist, Bunnett has been exploiting the Cuban connection for almost two decades, well before Ry Cooder brought Havana's baggage into vogue with his hit album *Burnt Virre Social Club*. Bunnett and her husband, trumpeter Larry Carrera, jam with traditional Cuban bands, not just in Havana, but also in three other towns across the island. Directed by Ray Wynnman and Luis O. Garcia, *Spirits* works both as a travelogue and a music film, while offering a rare glimpse of the Cuba that lies beyond the beaches.

Unlike Cooder in *Burnt Virre Social Club* (1999), Bunnett is by no means a self-



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The downsized film board is keeping Canada's documentary tradition alive

effing presence. As she practices her forthright style of musical diplomacy, the camera tends to dote on her personality, and the portrait is not always flattering. Although she is bawling with goodwill, there is a certain awkwardness in her missionary stance, whether she's laying flagrant sales over folkloric rhythms or instructing school children in the ABCs of American jazz. At one point on the tour, she is blamed to discover that her flute has been "lost." The camera follows Bassett throughout this painful misadventure, until it turns out that the instrument had only been misplaced—suddenly she is another flipped-out tourist losing



Bassett (left) and Greener in Cuba: a rare glimpse of life beyond the beaches

her staff and suspecting the natives. On the whole, however, Bassett is a charming, energetic presence. The music, which goes far beyond the Buena Vista losses, is intoxicating. And the filmmakers have done more than simply document her trip. Capturing stray images and moments of haunting

beauty, they have conducted their own excursion into Cuba and come up with a quiet revelation.

Tolosa Gatto offers cultural markers of a different colour. Directed by Vancouver filmmaker Penelope Buitrago, it explores the phenomenon of attractive women from the West who work as nightclub hostesses in Japan. A vulgarized version of the geisha, a hostess is hired to talk and flirt with her customers. But although she is well paid, sex is usually not part of the transaction. The film traces the stories of several Canadian women, including one who fled Japan after becoming involved with a gangster and another who found unlikely romance. Capturing the gloss of Tokyo nightlife with kinetic video effects, Buitrago isn't be offscreen herself, working hard to maintain on-the-crowds between feminism and infatuation. But what's most compelling about the film are the stories of the women—stories to savor their heads.

My Father's Camera finds its subject much closer to home. Filmmaker Karen Shopovets, Toronto-born daughter of Shopovs' leading long time! Shopovets, discovers a treasure more in her father's Super 8 home-movie archive. Her delightful film also looks at the home-movie boom as a whole, unearthing a wide range of amateur footage, from the 1920s to the latest Web cam. Splicing family memory with an exploration of amateur filmmaking as an expressive form, Shopovets conducts an exotic anthropology—right in her own backyard. **B**

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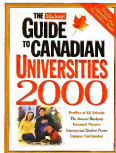
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Television Essay

Last man standing

Rich gets richer as *Survivor* fans feel abandoned

By Jane O'Hara

Now what? Shortly after last week's final episode of *Survivor*, juries of the phenomenally successful 13-episode TV series were craving their next hit. Sure, an eye-popping \$5 million *Survivor* Americans moved in to watch Richard Hatch spill the million-dollar prize after the self-proclaimed "Mr. Naked Guy" outwitted and out-thought his 15 competitors. Although everyone seemed fine with him being gay, he was hardly a crowd favourite—on or off the South China Sea island where the show blissfully bashed for us all. A corporate trainer by trade, Rich used the tactics of everyday office politics—a Darwinian blend of plotting and scheming—to win the game.

But winning was almost beside the point for the 25 million die-hard "survivors" whose well-oiled, well-oiled loyalty to the show bordered on the obsessive. What coursed was watching the contestants—a dysfunctional family if ever there was one—slowly cut another while eating each other's boiled rice, bearing away candles and sipping in volcanic acid. The joy came in sitting back and critiquing their misdeeds and betting on who would be the next to get the boot. It was a TV phenomenon that defied conventional program-

ming wisdom. After all, there was no sex (unless you count Rich stripping down on his birthday), no drugs and no violence (unless you count Rich stripping down on his birthday). Though the summer there was truly a hot one—although Gervase did share a slice of pizza with his tribe after winning a sexual challenge. But flippant banter of enigmatic absurdity, like grinchy old B.B. wrestling but away than in the Pagan tribe's only cooking pot.

For the producers, the key to making this into a pop cult classic was casting these soap-opera whores normal people whose personalities were the site of courage. The trick was in getting viewers to believe it was not rather than brilliantly edited. Characters were never allowed to step out of their sharply defined roles. There was Rudy, the shy old man SEAL and man of few words—all of which he kept. Rich played the diabolical smarty-pants. Bamora was the lazy whiner. Collect the ingenuities with integrity. Just the recent heroism And Susan had the pure role of foul-mouthed

Final four (clockwise from top): Rudy Wussell, Susan Hawk, Kirby Wightworth, the winner (Richard) Rich Hatch

trucker leading a tanker full of bile. It all worked like a charm, and television producers are lining up to create more. The astounding success of *Survivor* will spawn many look-alike programs this year. But for those hooked on the original brand, CBS has big plans. It will crown the entire series starting Sept. 19, so go up against the Olympics. It is planning a videopage made up of trailers. And in January, the next *Survivor* series, filmed in the Australian Outback, will air.

As for the original cast, no matter how often their TV personalities, it seems clear that all are destined for some amount of fame. The final four contestants did a milk ad. Stan, the aviculturist, has a bit part on *The Gooding Light*. Two of the women, Colleen and Jenna, have been asked to pose nude for Playboy. But will they become enduring stars? Doubtful. Indeed, there are already signs that *Survivor* time may be fleeting, that the cast was experiencing a strange reversal in the primary law of celebrity physics. That is, fans are more interested in the real lives of stars. They



are always more fascinated out of chaos, with their makeup off. But the opposite seemed true during a hour-long interview hosted by CBS's *Beavis and Butt-head* after the final episode. Characters who seemed so compelling on the ole of Pagan Tigs appeared bored when stranded in their secret chambers. Outside the Kan-Yuli contest and "the tribe has spoken" schtick, they seemed disinterested, characters in search of a plot. But if that was what was happening, so then, if the characters were suddenly disappearing like so many ice cubes left in the sun, where did that leave us, the addicted viewers who had come to know them like family? Another season of *Survivor* was the real answer, an antidote from the media-created island. The whole thing was nothing more than a mirage. ■

Entertainment Notes

Best-Sellers

Rank	Title	Author	Genre	Weeks on Chart
1	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	1
2	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	2
3	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	3
4	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	4
5	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	5
6	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	6
7	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	7
8	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	8
9	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	9
10	THE KISSING BOOK	Robert Munsch	Children's	10

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Bearing witness

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Allan Fotheringham

Pat Carney's cabinet secrets

If I were asked to write a blurb for Pat Carney's memoirs, I would write: "From Shanghai birth to playing district in the Yellowknife symphony to the federal cabinet and now the Senate—this giant has done more with her life than 97.2 per cent of Canadian males."

I would write that postscript, accurate description because the whole book *Tease Secrets* is screaming that her whole life has been a fight against being regarded as a ditsie by the dumb jocks she has met in newspapers, business, House of Commons, cabinet and Senate—apparently by Brian Mulroney.

All of this will be obscured for the moment because of the certainty Carney's name will be on the front pages when it has the bookstores this fall. There will be howls of rage she has violated her Privy Council oath on cabinet secrecy. Constitutional experts will fulminate. Mulroney will go bananas and Carney will be burned at the parliamentary stake.

Example? "The PM explained that the [cabinet] meeting had been called to consider the special issue of the C-18. The PM had a look that I always thought of afterwards as his 'C-18' look—grumpy, slow, sleepy manner, as if a faint shade of resignation had broken out on his skin."

This was the momentous decision to avoid the fighter insurance



connect to Montreal's Canadian rather than Winnipeg's Beird, and Mulroney, to help Carney fight off western Canadian resentment, said to her "Well [B.C. Premier] Vander Zanden will get his kobebebe." By Chatterbox, was the pledge.

"A few weeks later, I mentioned at the cabinet table the PM's offer of the izdelman-before-Christmas deal to B.C. The words were barely out of my mouth when the PM, sitting to a crouch in his seat, pointed a pencil at me sitting across from him and said, 'I used to teach things! Remot your statement immediately!'"

Stunned, Carney named to Deputy PM Don Mazankowski, who had been in on the deal but now remained silent. "Butter your statement," said the PM in a state of high excitement, glancing at Julie Epp (the Manitoba minister sitting beside me and at the astonished Privy Council Office secretaries sniggering in their notebooks behind us. "There are pane-cakes in the room!" said the PM. "What will Julie Epp think if you make a statement like that?"

Epp folds too. Carney concludes: "We never discussed the

issue again. The icebreaker was cancelled years later, showing how serious such 'leak' are in reality. But for me an important gas-deep issue had been leaved. When the chips were down, the PM will abandon you to save his own skin. He is a person with a very selective memory. Never ever let yourself get in a situation where you need him to back you up, because he will collapse on you, over it, vanish, just when you need him."

There are delicious insider scenes. "Once my colleagues and I watch, discomfited, as Mulroney states [Mike] Wilson, joining it him for the failure of an unpopular budget promise."

And "I have seen Mike—the warty scrooper in Ottawa—meet to a schoolboy in line pants in [U.S. Secretary of State] James Baker's presence in Paris."

"At the end of the table sits John Crosbie, an inveterate man of modest achievements... the Great Pretender." Kim Campbell is suitably dazed and dazed, as are Martin Barry and Lowell Murray and most of the cabinet. PMO chief of staff Derek Burrows is "a former glibus named bureaucratic bally."

Great stuff, but it's cynical and compared with her real points. She has spent such an interesting life struggling against the "handicap" of being born female. As *The Minister's Son*, she was not considered executive material because of her gender.

Enraged, she moved to Yellowknife and for 13 years ran a consulting company and employed 20 people and made a profit. As energy minister, she was named "Outman of the Year" by the industry but would not accept the honour at Calgary's men-only Petroleum Club. At whether she had "secret knowledge," Crosbie at the podium asked whether she had had "secret knowledge," a common well-known Canadian.

After the left office, she asked a top Ottawa musician why no one in the oilpatch had offered her a directorship, after she had fired Alberta from the nose of the hated national energy program. "Because you're a ditsie," he said bluntly.

Beneath the fierce Irish temperament, there is a sentimental soul. She flares over the best story of all—how long-ago lover Paul White, a Calgary mining executive she had not seen for 20 years, two years ago phoned to suggest a weekend visit. At the airport he, he proposed over the first drink over the second drink, she accepted.

She waltzes twin brother fun. And master-of-ceremonies notes that, aside from family weddings and funerals, hasn't spoken to younger brother Tom for 30 years. One rough brood.

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